The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Arrival in Washington of the Messengers from Charleston.

Uncertainty as to the Reinforcement of Major Anderson.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Bigler's Proposition for Amending the Constitution.

SPEECH OF SENATOR POLK, OF MISSOURI.

The Crittenden Resolutions to be Considered To-morrow.

Report of the House Committee of Thirty-three.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM CHARLESTON.

Important Charge to the Grand Jury by Judge Smalley.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, but no one knew the object of the visit of Messrs. Hayne and Hall, who arrived from Charleston at 4 o'clock. Neither has seen the President yet.

I am informed the operations relative to affairs at Charleston are suspended until to-morrow. On the other hand there are ominous whisperings that the President is receding from his recent firmness, and that no more troops will be sent to Fort Sumter. Another rumor is that the President is disposed to accede to a proposition from Gov. Pickens for the absolute suspension of all forcible demonstrations in the Harbor for sixty days, and for the return of Major Anderson to Fort Moultrie as the condition of the retirement of the State troops from all the Charleston fortifications. I give the rumor because it is so definite in shape, but confess I have great doubts of its truth. There is great reason, however, to fear that the Administration is weakening again. Personal friends of the President assure me to-night that it is absolutely decided not to reinforce Fort Sumter, because sending more troops there would tend to produce irritation, and reinforcements are unnecessary. The South Carolina Commissioners now here are exceedingly conciliatory and indisposed to bluster.

Nobody was agreed upon in the Cabinet to-day for either vacancy in the Departments.

The President was in the State Department until a late hour last night arranging important dispatches, to go out in the next steamer to our Ministers in Europe, touching the national crisis, and giving instructions to be followed in certain contingencies.

A telegraph was received from Gov. Moore, of Alabama, by Senators Fitzpatrick and Clay to-night, saying that the Ordinance of secession, unconditionally and immediate, was passed. He does not say it has been signed.

Senator Kennedy assured the Senate to-day that the vote on Senator Crittenden's resolution decided the *status* of Maryland; vote them down and Maryland will accept the issue presented. After the Senate adjourned he told Hon. Preston King that Maryland was ready for civil war if Senator Crittenden's resolutions were defeated by the Republican vote.

The militia field officers for the District of Columbia, recently appointed, were commissioned to-day by the President.

Senators from the seceding States will not resign, but will only withdraw and claim that the Ordinance of Secession severs their connection with the Government. As the Senate will not recognize secession, it leaves them still members, occupying prominent positions on important Committees. The Republican Senators are now considering what to do in this connection, as ordinarily the absence of members does not justify the filling up of Committees.

The friends of the Pacific Railroad do not yet despair of carrying through the Senate the bill to aid in its construction, in a somewhat modified form, notwithstanding the selfish treachery of some of those who were most deeply committed to its support.

Much comment is excited by the fact that a year ago Senator Joe Lane bored by the hour his colleague in the House, (Mr. Stout,) to induce him to support the very bill which finally passed that body, and which, as now pending in the Senate, Lane declares to be a "bill of abominations," announcing his determined hostility thereto!

The real trouble with Lane is that Oregon has repudiated him as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and has elected a political opponent to succeed him in the Senate. The General is evidently in bad temper, and determined to revenge himself upon the people who, having tried his stewardship through one Senatorial term, are indisposed to trust him for another.

The same motive is believed to be influencing Mr. Lane in secret opposition to the Senate bill, now pending in the House, for the payment of the Oregon Indian War Debt. It behooves honest men in the Republican Party to see to it that they are not unwittingly made his instruments of revenge.

Californians here are a good deal puzzled by sundry movements of Senator Gwin. For several years past it is well known that he has refused to recognize Senators Seward and Douglas, affecting to look upon the former even with contempt because of his sentiments. During the present session he seems to have made up with both the gentlemen named, and goes out of his way to manifest his exceeding cordiality.

His conduct has a meaning which ought to be unmasked. Mr. Gwin clings to the hope that he may yet cheat the people of California out of their repudiation of him, and foist himself upon them again as their Senator for another term. The present Legislature of California is overwhelmingly against him, having been chosen at a canvass wherein Gwin's re-election was the chief issue. If any Senator is chosen this Winter, he knows it cannot be himself; and his game, therefore, is to defeat an election altogether.

If he can succeed in this, he expects next Winter to bring on the election of a successor to Mr. Latham, as well as his own, when he hopes to repeat the bargaining and trading operations by which he and Mr. Broderick were both elected at one time several years ago. His revived friendship for Messrs. Seward and Douglas doubtless grows out of a desire to use them to promote his plans. The partisans of those statesmen in the California Legislature, united, can control it—either to elect or postpone an election. Mr. Gwin would like their aid to effect the latter purpose.

It is to be presumed, the California Senator tells Mr. Seward, that by postponing the election until next year, the Republicans can be certain of forming a combination to get one of the Senatorships, while he shall himself take the other; and probably he is equally profuse in assuring Mr. Douglas that a Douglas Democrat can have one of the Senatorships next year, by making a similar combination. I don't believe he can delude either of the gentlemen named into aiding any such arrangement. Dr. Gwin's day is over in California, and no man of any party, who aids him directly or indirectly in his extraordinary persistance in efforts to grasp and maintain the power which the people have wrested from his hands, will ever be forgiven by the State so cursed by his misrepresentations.

Col. J. C. Fremont is expected to arrive here from California within a fortnight, on his way to Europe. It is not probable the Colonel would accept a seat in the Cabinet if tendered him. It is frequently suggested, however, that the Mission to France will probably be offered him by Mr. Lincoln,—a position which he would probably accept, and fill with great credit.

The Patent Extensionists are preparing for a grand onslaught here just before the expiration of the present Administration. Encouraged by the success attending the efforts recently to extend Howe's Sewing Machine Patent, some of the Reaping Machine men are quietly at work in the same directon. I am promised some facts and figures on this important subject, within a few days, that are worth ventilating. In the meantime, if the President does not desire another line added to the black-list of the Administration, as disreputable as Floyd's Degroot claim case, or Thompson's Indian Bonds affair, let him keep an eye on the Patent Bureau.

Later.—I am just assured that it has been decided to send Mr. Holt's name to the Senate for Secretary of War to morrow, and A. B. Greenwood's (of Arkansas, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs) for Secretary of the Interior. He is a decided Union man. Holt's name has only been withheld until the secession Senators withdrew, so that he would be sure of confirmation.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVOLUTION BAFFLED AND BROKEN—ALTERED CHARACTER OF THE CABINET—SECESSION CHANGING ITS TUNE—LOYALTY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY TO THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1861.

The times, politically speaking, are getting better. Notwithstanding the declared secession of States, the solemn farewells of their Senators and Representatives in Congress, the disunion movement has lost its moral power, and practically is today, is a baffled and broken revolution. Nor can it be revivified by any power on earth—for revolutions have life only so long as they are steadily progressive in moral force, however unfortunate they may be in the Cabinet or the field. To maintain the proposition that the Secessionists have lost their moral power we have only to contrast the true condition of affairs a month ago with the condition of to-day; but in drawing the contrast we must go below the surface of events, and not permit the froth and bubble of political gamesters, or the crazy antics of political madmen to distract our attention from the important considerations which lie deeper and control and shape the currents.

A month ago the secession movement included among its leaders and instigators three Cabinet officers, controling directly the finances, the army and the navy of the country. These ruled the Executive with a road of iron, and through him wielded the whole power of the Government in behalf of the traitorous cause in which they had staked honor, reputation, country, and all that man should hold sacred. Their design was to break down and destroy the Government by weakening and demoralizing it so that the offspring of a revolution, however feeble, might readily supercede it. To this end Cobb essayed and succeeded in crippling the finances and destroying the public credit. No man could have effected it more thoroughly. Floyd, besides aiding largely in depleting the Treasury, withdrew Federal troops as far as possible from Southern fortifications, that they might fall an easy prey into the hands of the conspirators, and distributed Federal arms and munitions of war all through the South with lavish hand, besides almost giving away, at nominal prices, as many more. Thompson, though neither able nor willing to steal, and in that way aid his colleagues in impoverishing the Government, threw the weight of his influence with theirs in restraining the President from doing anything whatever which should interfere with the plans of the Disunionists.

What wonder, then, that one short month ago the tone of the secession leaders was boldly confident and defiant! The careful reader of the daily Press could not fail to have been struck with the evident extent and thoroughness of their plots, and the consequent peril of the country, when the machinery of the Government was all in their hands; and there seemed to be no way of checking them prior to the 4th of March, by which time they had expected to have their work completed, and the Government destroyed. Their plans were well laid, their mines all ready to spring, and at ready command; for our Guy Fawkeses substitute lightning for gunpowder, and apply the torch to inflammable constituencies by means of the telegraph, while they themselves sit safely in the Capitol to await the effect. Thus has civilization modified even treason. A month ago, the secession leaders proclaimed their intent to seize the Federal Capital, and did not dream of any resistance in executing the design. Then, they expected the Army and Navy would disgrace the name of soldier and sailor by treacherously deserting the flag they are sworn to defend. They expected the fifteen Slave States, after seizing the Capital, would prevent the counting of the ballots for President, the passage of Appropriation bills, and the inauguration of Lincoln. To all this, they anticipated no resistance, because they expected to maintain their hold upon the Executive; and, when the country should thus be disorganized they expected to see a divided and distracted North, turning toward the united South, organized as a Southern Confederacy, and begging for admission to fellowship with it under its Slavery-perpetuating Constitution. The disorganization and distress of the Free States they expected to see manifested in riots among New-England manufacturers, because they could not get cotton to work up, and in the secession of New-York and its establishment as a "Free City." They expected to see Pennsylvania alarmed at the prospect of being compelled to enter into competition with European production on a free-trade basis, and the great Northwest demanding union with the South, in order that they might continue to maintain a free passage to the Gulf.

Now mark the change in all this which thirty days have produced. To-day there is not a single Secessionist in the Cabinet. The Treasury is in the hands of an honest and patriotic man, and the capitalists of New-York and New-England declare their readiness to furnish the Government the financial aid which they were bound to withhold while the Executive power was even partially in the hands of those who sought its destruction. The War and Interior Departments, too, are purged, and the moral influence of the Federal Government is exerted mildly, but firmly, to maintain the integrity of the Union, the supremacy of the law, and the preservation of the public property. Mr. Buchanan is evidently determined to hand over the Capital and its archives to his successor, Mr. Lincoln. The Army and the Navy, with the single exception of an officer in the Revenue Service, have proved loyal to their colors, and ready either to fight for the preservation of the Union or to resign. A few sacrifice their commissions, but one Judas has yet been found base enough to retain his place only to violate his oath, betray his trust, and shroud his name in infamy.

Now, too, we see the Capital thoroughly protected against seizure by the conspirators, and Senator Davis, in his recent speech—in the teeth of what has fallen constantly from the lips of Toombs, Wigfall & Co.—declared that no troops are needed here for such a purpose. The North is united as one man in favor of the Union, and all efforts of Southern sympathizers to create a diversion there in favor of the secession movement have failed dismally. No factories have been burned; New-York repudiates the sham of the "free city" bait held out to her; the Empire State, by her Legislature, unanimously tenders the President the entire resources of the State to maintain the Government; Pennsylvania manifests the conviction that to be true to herself is to be true to the Union; and the Great Northwest proves as loyal as any other section of the Free States. It only remains to be seen whether the Secessionists can defeat the counting of the electoral vote, or the Annual Appropriation bills; but the indications are that they have abandoned the purpose of even attempting either of these factious proceedings.

The South, on the other hand, instead of being united, seems greatly in danger of being divided against itself—that is to say, if we are to regard secession as the policy of the body of Slave States. Delaware has already flatly repudiated the disunion propositions of the Ambassador from Mississippi. In Maryland the Union men gain ground hourly. Texas is evidently determined to set up on her own account, as the Lone Star Republic, instead of entering a Confederacy with South Carolina, if she must quit the Union. North Carolina is debating the question of representation, which will seriously embarrass her if she gets a Convention of the people. Kentucky and Tennessee are evidently reluctant to follow the fortunes of the Cotton States. California—a Free State—is unwilling to accept her allotted portion of the secession programme by setting up an independent Republic. Missouri sees that secession with her is repudiation and financial ruin, because the employment of the necessary funds to make secession practical and successful would render her utterly unable to pay the next semi-annual interest on a debt of some thirty-five millions—the mere possibility of which event is already greatly alarming property-holders in that section.

Virginia sees just as clearly that secession is repudiation with her also of a debt of thirty-three millions. Besides, in her State Convention, if called, the question of representation promises to be a subject second in consequence to only that of disunion itself, and quite as troublesome to the politicians who are struggling to maintain control of the Government. Again, the Legislature now sitting at Richmond, must decide whether they will perfect the sale of the James River and Kanawha Canal to the French company negotiating for it, and by its early completion open up the trade of the West to the waters of Chesapeake Bay. That great improvement is expected to do for Virginia what the Erie Canal has done for New-York, but French capitalists will hardly undertake the enterprise if disunion and consequent civil war are to paralyze the country, interrupt its progress and destroy its resources! so the Legislature must decide whether they will have Union, peace and great prosperity, or disunion and inevitable destruction of all their rising hopes of greatness and commercial power.

So, too, the border Slave States, as a whole, are alarmed in view of the startling fact that, from the very nature of the peculiar institution, after secession the African Slave-trade is actually open, and requires positive legislation on the part of the South to suppress it, else it will have a market there, just as it now has in Cuba, notwithstanding the international law making the trade piracy. Then, again, terrible forebodings are growing out of the fact that the controlling masses at the South—the poor whites—are beginning, for the first time, to learn their power and strength, and will at no distant day inaugurate a desperate struggle with property-holders in slaves upon the question of representation in the new Republic—a danger against which the Constitution now protects them. Add to these considerations an hundred others developed by the closer view of secession which the last month has forced upon us all, and the reflecting man must feel that the Disunionists have suffered a moral defeat at every point. In losing the Executive they lost the key to the arch of their movement, and ever since it has been crumbling in each successive hour. Time is the great conservator, and will eventually establish for secession the sham of its pretence in both cause and cure. S.

POSTAL REVENUE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—THE STATE NOT YET OUT OF THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

I learned to-day at the Post-office Department that only about a dozen South Carolina Postmasters have yet resigned. There are in the State not less than five hundred, and the unanimity with which they hold on to the only branch of the public service which is maintained at a heavy cost to the General Government, solely for the benefit of the people, shows that there is method in their madness. The resigning Postmasters all represent small offices, the gross income of the highest not exceeding $500 per annum. The letters of resignation are for the most part written in respectful language; one fellow, however, takes leave in an insolent and defiant style. The resignations, except the latter, have not been accepted, and it is presumed that they all continue to act as usual.

It is said that so far from the postal revenue of South Carolina ceasing to come in, it was never so large as at the present time. Charleston, which usually pays in about $500 weekly, now pays a thousand, in consequence of the sitting of the Convention.

Is it not preposterous to talk of South Carolina being out of the Union, when not more than one-tenth of the Federal officials in the State have ceased to make due returns to the Government? The Senators and Representatives have retired from the halls of Congress; they could not have done less, for shame, after threatening so much. The Judges, District-Attorneys and Marshals have been compelled to resign, because they were the instrumentalities through which the merchants and shop-keepers were compelled to pay their debts to Northern merchants. Their Collector and other officers of the Custom-house were forced to resign, because the revenue collected, whenever it exceeded the fees of those officials, went into the common treasury of the Union. But the Postal establishment is a free gift to the State, at a cost of $200,000 per annum to the nation at large; and here the sense of honor immediately yields to the sense of public utility. No high-minded South Carolinian would condescend to hold any office under the Federal Government by which Carolinians are to be made to pay their debts to the Yankees; or by which Carolina merchants are compelled to pay duties upon foreign goods, which duties go into the common treasury; but when you come to the "peculiar institution" for sending the mails, which costs $200,000 more than the postages paid by the people of the State, you strike a chord which has no sympathy with the sickly sentiment of honor.

No doubt that Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and the rest of the disaffected States, are destined to go through the same sham process of seceding from the Union which South Carolina has done; while, like her, they will retain all the benefits of remaining in the Union. They cannot expect the Federal Government to treat their ordinances of secession as anything more than caucus resolves while the great body of the Federal officials among them remain faithful in their allegiance. The General Government has no right to deny them the mail facilities, because it cannot recognize their pretended act of secession. And, on the other hand, they must not complain if the Government continues to collect the revenue at their ports. If they don't choose to send Representatives to Washington, nobody has a right to complain; but it is preposterous for them to expect to receive the mails at the expense of the Union, while they pocket the receipts of their Custom houses.

An intelligent gentleman, writing from North Carolina to his friends here, says that the people in the considerable town from which he writes, though not far from the South Carolina line, approved the course of Major Anderson, and would be indignant if he were ordered back to Fort Moultrie. If they are compelled to secede, they protest that they will not be hitched on to South Carolina. The trade of Wilmington, N. C., is said to be very brisk. They are very stupid not to understand that it is owing to the cessation of business at Charleston. But I am sorry to learn that that town is all for secession.

A Southern friend writes me that he has it from good authority, that the "K. G. C.," or Knights of the Golden Circle, have elected Ex-Gov. Wise to succeed Bickley as Commander-in-Chief, and that they are pledged to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln. I regard the "K. G. C." as a humbug; but if they have made the crazy Ex-Governor of Virginia their leader, they are to be pitied. He may teach them to face telegraphic dispatches without blinking; but they will be treated to something more solid and tangible, if they venture to come here with a hostile intent on the 4th of March. OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

In my letter of yesterday, I omitted to state that the Government, having been cut off from the use of the United States mails through South Carolina, so that no letter from the War Department to the Commander at Fort Sumter, or from that officer to the Department, is permitted to pass, the Post-office Department have it under advisement whether, under the circumstances, the transmission of the mails through that State, at the expense of the Government, shall not cease. Certainly there should be no hesitation on this point. South Carolina is a mendicant, as well as a rebel, and while she sets up an independent Government, in defiance of our laws, she humbly asks us to send her the mails at our expense. This is bad enough; but when to this confession of poverty and dependence, in the midst of treason, she adds the indignity of overhauling the mail-bags, and destroying the Government dispatches, the forbearance and patience of the Executive cease to be virtues.

If it is deemed impracticable to punish the insolence directly it is at least due to the self-respect of the American people to withdraw the Post-office bounty from the ungrateful rebels.

The same course should be promptly taken with any other States or districts which may dare to offer similar insults to the American Government.

If the Government shall promptly withdraw the United States mails from Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and other States, so soon as they presume to stop the passage of official communications to the commanders of forts and arsenals, or to the commanders of ships on the coast, two excellent advantages will be gained at once. In the first place we shall be rid of an expense amounting to about a million per annum, and at the same time the rebels will be made to appreciate the value of the Union they are attempting to destroy. In their present depressed condition it would tax them to their utmost capacity to supply themselves with the mails, to say nothing of their warlike preparations. The glory of military parades may sustain the rebel spirit for a while, but the pinchings of poverty, the destitution of mail facilities, and heavy taxes, cannot fail to produce a return of reason.

Among the items from Charleston in the morning papers is the announcement that "a resolution was adopted on Monday (in the Legislature) *requesting* the Bank of South Carolina to advance $150,000 for military contingencies;" and that "the Bank has signified its willingness to comply; no doubt the Bank officers acted wisely in complying promptly. A refusal just at this moment would have been highly unpopular, and might have been attended with serious consequences. There is no use in trying to disguise the fact, South Carolina is now governed by terrorists who are as reckless of personal rights, and of life, as the Robespieres and Dantons were when they commenced their career. They now subsist the State upon forced loans. It will not be long before military executions will be necessary to enforce their decrees. The mob rules for the present, but it will not be long before a Dictator will rule in the name of Order. The French Revolution commenced under the auspices of the lovers of universal liberty, and the terrorists only obtained power after anarchy began to reign. But the South Carolina Revolution has been inaugurated by the implacable foes of freedom, whose souls have been imbued with the very spirit of despotic rule, from their very cradles. But their wrath will be impotent against those whom they now regard as enemies, and when a Triumvirate, or a Dictatorship shall be established the victims will be South Carolinians.

The above item of $150,000 is merely for "contingencies." The whole expenditure for military purposes already incurred, amount to $1,400,000! This is before a drop of blood has been shed. The people are in a fine way to be brought to their senses. OBSERVER.

LATEST FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ANY ATTEMPT TO REINFORCE FORT SUMTER TO BE REGARDED AS A DECLARATION OF WAR.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

Gov. Pickens sent an Aid to Fort Sumter at four o'clock with dispatches for Major Anderson, supposed to be in relation to the matter occupying the attention of the Department at Washington. Nothing has transpired since. The people are quiet, but the work of defence goes on.

A bill was voted down in the House of Representatives providing for the punishment of whites or others circulating incendiary pamphlets or other matter.

Resolutions have unanimously passed the Legislature declaring that any attempt by the Federal Government to reinforce Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of open hostility and a declaration of war; also approving of the act and promptness of the military in firing on the *Star of the West*, and promising to support the Governor in all measures of defence.

A resolution was also offered, but withdrawn, inquiring of the Governor why the work on the causeway between Fort Moultrie and the main land was stopped.

The Legislature also passed a resolution to fire fifteen rounds in honor of each seceding State.

New military companies are pouring in from all parts of the State.

The Governor has sent a message to the House of Representatives detailing plans for guarding the coast and for the purchase of three steam propellers. He prefers small iron screw propellers of light draft, each propeller to be provided with thirty-two seamen; one propeller to be stationed at Charleston, one at Beaufort, and one at Georgetown; also to fortify all the inlets and mouths of the rivers with redoubts and ordnance, and for boats to keep up a constant communication between them as a protection against sudden invasion and lawless bands.

It is believed by many that Major Anderson shot two mutineers at Fort Sumter last week, and there are rumors that several more are now in chains. It is also said that one of the mutineers escaped to this city and was returned to Fort Sumter by the State authorities. Inquiry, however, shows this to be all fudge. There is no truth in any of it.

FALSE REPORTS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 14.

We had quite an excitement here to-night. Somebody, but who of course is not known, started the story that Fort Sumter had been attacked, and that Major Anderson, in return, opened his batteries on Fort Moultrie and Charleston, completely destroying the former and setting the latter on fire by throwing hot shot. The story was industriously circulated and telegraphers and newspaper people have been frequently interrogated as to the nature of the news from the South. The report reached the Capitol and created quite a stir among members and outsiders.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A STRONG SPEECH IN FAVOR OF COERCION.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Smith's Union resolutions were up as the special order in the House this afternoon.

Mr. Williams, of Alleghany made a powerful speech, averring the right of coercion, opposing compromise, advocating a vigorous exercise of the powers of the Government to suppress secession by force, assailing severely the petitions for the repeal of the ninety-fifth section of the penal code, holding all attempts at compromise futile—past compromises having been failures; saying that the Union must be reconstructed ultimately by the readmission of the conquered provinces, and that the shedding of a small amount of blood now would save oceans hereafter.

There were vast numbers present, and applause from the galleries was frequent.

Mr. Duffield, of Philadelphia, Democrat, replied briefly.

Great importance is attached to Mr. Williams speech, he being the exponent of radical Republicanism, and it being regarded as foreshadowing the action of that portion of the Republicans of this State.

Prominent parties intimate with Gov. Curtin, say that his inaugural address will contain a recommendation for repealing all laws conflicting with Federal authority, favoring the exhaustion of all means for conciliation and peace before force is resorted to, and pledging all the pecuniary and physical power of the State to preserve the Union unbroken. The message will not refer to the Sunbury and Erie road, nor to the repeal of the tonnage tax. It will leave the legalization of the suspension of specie payments to the Legislature. The Governor believes, from the abundant resources of the State and nation, that all pecuniary difficulties will soon come right unless complicated by a civil war. On the whole, the tone of the message is highly conciliatory and will be well received.

The town is full of strangers.

The hotels are crowded with applicants for office and visitors.

The snow is six inches deep, and a drizzling rain is falling, promising a bad day for the inauguration ceremonies to-morrow.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 14.

The report of the Committee on the Preservation of the Public Peace came up in the Senate.

Mr. Douglas offered an amendment, to the effect that the State shall declare herself out of the Union unless Congress and the Non-Slaveholding States shall give a speedy guarantee of the adoption of measures to more effectually guard the rights of the South. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 14.

The following is one of a series of resolutions which the Ohio Senate and House passed on Saturday:

Resolved, That we hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patrotic special message of the President of the United States, and that the entire power and resources of Ohio are hereby pledged whenever necessary and demanded for the maintenance under strict subordination to the civil authority of the Constitution and laws of the General Government by whomsoever administered.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY AT UTICA.

UTICA, Monday, Jan. 14.

Susan B. Anthony and Beriah Green, and associates, came here to-day to hold an Abolition Convention, but were unable to obtain any public hall. There were indications that the Convention would have been stormy had one been held.

THE MACEDONIAN GONE SOUTH.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

The sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, from Portsmouth passed Highland Light this morning, bound South under sealed orders.

THE TROOPS AT FORT COLUMBUS.

The six hundred troops quartered at Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, are daily drilled, and are being prepared for active service should they be called for. A considerable portion of them are raw recruits, but they are fast being broken in and will make efficient soldiers. Yesterday they were congratulating themselves at being in snug quarters during the prevailing severe storm. They appear very observant of every movement which indicates an intention to draft them into active service,—a feeling being prevalent in the garrison that they will, sooner or later, be required to proceed to Southern forts. The two hundred troops who returned on the *Star of the West* are still retained in a separate organization, and drilled together.

SOUTHERN OCEAN STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. Murray, arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion* is detained on account of a strong northeast gale and heavy sea on the Bar.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The *Star of the South* arrrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama* arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. All well.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Jan. 14.

The screw steamship *Huntsville* arrived at Tybee at 1 o'clock yesterday.

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM BALTIMORE.

SENTIMENT IN WASHINGTON—GEN. SCOTT AND MR. TOOMBS—UNION DEMONSTRATIONS IN BALTIMORE—RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY THOMAS—MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH, &C.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1861.

I passed a part of last week in Washington, and never, since the days of Jericho, has there been such a blowing of rams' horns as may now be heard in that distracted city. If sound and clamor could overthrow the Constitution, one might well expect to see it go down before the windy suspirations of forced breath that shock and vibrate on all sides. You meet almost everywhere intemperate and alarming disciples of discord and confusion. War, secession and disunion are on every lip; and no hope of compromise or adjustment is held out by any one. The prevailing sentiment in Washington is with the South. Its immediate citizens are, of course, aware that their prosperity dpends on the preservation of the Union. But its location is in the midst of Southern institutions, and a particular party, for years the dominant one in the country, has been lavish there of both municipal and Federal favors. Nothing you know makes *soi disant* patriotism so vociferous as that most powerful of modern isms—You-get-out-and-I-get-in-ism. It is the curse of the country; every cross-road and village post-office has its patriot of this stamp; polite dogs, who, conscious of proximate kicks, walk down stairs and bark at each possible aspirant to the rug and crumbs. While in Washington, I heard of the incident from which has arisen the report of a quarrel between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs. It occurred at a dinner party on Wednesday last. Allusion was made to the *Star of the West*, when Mr. Toombs in very bad taste, said he praised God *there was a possibility of blood being shed that night, and he hoped the first drop might come from the heart of Anderson!* Gen. Scott made no reply, nor did any words pass between them. He seemed shocked and surprised, as every decent man at the table must have been. Were Mr. Toombs the gentleman his position demands of him to be, he would not retain on his plantation an overseer who had exhibited such a brutal display of ill-will and passion. Bob Acre oaths, and appeals to the God of Battles, cannot settle the questions now perplexing the nation. I have alluded to this matter simply to characterize the state of social intercourse now existing in the federal capital. It is a relief to breathe the healthier atmosphere of our own disturbed but Union-loving city.

The town meeting held here on Thursday evening surpassed in magnitude, unanimity and enthusiasm anything ever before witnessed in Baltimore. The primary importance of the Union to this city and State, as the lawful and most efficient means of securing vested rights and interests, was fully discussed and, I believe, is universally acquiesced in. Maryland has other interests to protect besides that of Slavery, and while she will not sacrifice nor forsake the latter, and is not disposed to abandon her Southern allies in this institution, she will not suffer its advocates to drag her out of a Union to which her more material interests are indissolubly bound, and under which she believes the happiness and prosperity of the whole country, South and North, can best be promoted and preserved. She will not allow herself to be moved by any mere political attraction, towards this section or towards that. Her attraction is to all the States in the Union; and until she is forced to feel that the Union is utterly gone, and that all hope of restoring harmony and order is destroyed, she will remain true to the Constitution. When she does feel this she may perhaps move with Virginia; but this even is not certain.

The meeting called by gentlemen favoring immediate State action through a Convention, resulted in a series of resolutions expressing approval of the Crittenden Propositions and belief in a Constitutional Compromise, at the same time appointing a Committee to solicit the Governor to invite, by proclamation, the people of the State to assemble on the last Monday of January, at their usual places of voting, and determine by ballot whether they desire or do not desire that a Convention shall be called. It is highly probable that Gov. Hicks will assent to this; he has desired of the Committee a few days to consider it. This meeting was composed of the best citizens from all parts of the State, irrespective of party. From the propositions submitted and voted down, as well as those that were adopted, the impression is, that the voice of the State is against calling a Convention. In the rapid rush of events, however, opinions and circumstances may change before the 28th inst. If a Convention is called the Breckinridge men will make the issue "North or South," and will, as a party, support no man for the Convention who is not pledged to go with Virginia. They will be active and energetic, and though now, I believe, in a minority, may carry the State. They already treat the Union as gone, and urge their scheme chiefly as a question of choice. While their opponents will maintain the quiet of self-complacent conservatism, they will be constant and unceasing in their efforts. The effect of such constant teaching and preaching you at the North will understand. It built up the Republican Party. "Let us," says Burke, "only suffer any person to tell us his story, morning and evening, but for one twelvemonth, and he will become our master."

The resignation of Mr. Secretary Thomas has occasioned no surprise here. His sympathies and opinions were well known. On the other hand, quite a reaction in heart and hope was visible here consequent on the Government's late exhibition of vigor. Maryland desires to see the present dissentions appeased by a just compromise, but she does not desire to see the Government abandoned, nor yet to see it fall to pieces by the weakness or senility of its administrators.

Mr. Seward's speech, which was so anxiously and eagerly looked for, has disappointed all those who are looking to the North for compromise and secession. It is considered conciliatory in tone and temper; but on the main question, that of the Territories, vague and general. A gentleman from this town, who heard it, afterwards asked a distinguished Republican what he thought of it? He replied that it was "a bomb-shell in their ranks." Falling in with Mr. Benjamin, he asked his opinion: "It is," said he, "a declaration of war!" Meeting Mr. Crittenden in an omnibus, he inquired of him: "It is one step," said Mr. Crittenden, "in the right direction." Combine all these, and you have the opinion of Maryland. CECIL.

FROM MOBILE.

SEIZURE OF THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR MOBILE—THE ALABAMA SECESSION FLAG—SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE, ETC.

MOBILE, Sunday, Jan. 6, 1861.

The agitation of feeling under which this community has been laboring for some time past, has been precipitated into action in a quite unforeseen manner. No sooner was the news of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie received here, than the public mind was turned to the consideration of what might be deemed necessary to do with regard to the fortifications of Mobile Bay, and the Arsenal at Mount Vernon; but the general opinion soon settled down to the conclusion that it was inexpedient, at least, to interfere with them until the ordinance of secession should be passed, it being taken for granted that that act would not be long delayed when the Convention should assemble, as it will to-morrow. But on Thursday, a great excitement was occasioned by the intelligence that the United States steamer *Crusader* had arrived in the Bay, and it was readily surmised that her visit was connected with some purpose of garrisoning Fort Morgan, to protect it from a *coup de main*. The only occupants of the Fort, heretofore, have been an Ordnance Sergeant and two or three laborers. It was soon reported that the object of the steamer's visit was to cash a draft for prize-money due the crew for the capture of a slaver; but while there is no doubt of the truth of this, yet it was very natural, in the present state of things, to imagine that it was merely a convenient pretext for her presence here.

The news of the *Crusader's* arrival was telegraphed without delay to Gov. Moore, who, believing that it involved a necessity for immediate action, dispatched orders to the Colonel of the Volunteer Regiment of the city to take possession of the fort and the arsenal. The order was promptly obeyed, four companies being embarked for the fort at 11 o'clock at night, and three for the arsenal. Both parties arrived at their destination before day, and took possession as directed. The arsenal is situated at Mount Vernon, formerly known as Fort Stodder, about forty-five miles above the city, on the river. It was occupied by some twenty-five or thirty men, soldiers and laborers, who were no doubt very much surprised at finding themselves prisoners. In the arsenal were found about 20,000 stand of arms, 1,500 barrels of powder, and 300,000 cartridges. Fort Morgan, at Mobile Point, is a regular fotification of five fronts, with two outworks on the side towards the channel. It is capable of mounting upwards of a hundred guns, though only about one-third that number are in position, and the majority of these have been placed by the present garrison, who found in the fort some eighty or ninety pieces, including upwards of fifty long thirty-two pounders, together with a considerable quantity of shot and shells. The fort completely commanded the main entrance of the bay.

The Volunteer regiment, by whom these posts have been occupied, is an organization of several years' standing, though now incorporated into the Alabama Volunteer Corps instituted by the Legislature at its last session, and intended to comprise 8,000 men, apportioned among the several Counties of the State. This Regiment is made up of the *élite* of the city—the active members being chiefly young men, but a large proportion of the elder citizens of respectable standing are numbered among the honorary members of the respective companies. There are eight in number: the State Artillery, the Mobile Rifles, the Cadets, the Washington Light Infantry, the German Fusileers, the Independent Rifles—a German Company, also, the Gardes Lafayette—which is the Company of most recent formation, and the City Troop. Recently two other Companies have been set on foot: the Dragoons—whose organization is complete, but who have not yet been attached to the Regiment, and a Company in the formation of which Mr. Forsyth has taken the initiation, but which is not completely made up. Another Company is talked of—an off-shoot of the State Artillery, but I do not know what progress has been made in forming it.

Thus much of the recent events, and the instruments by whom they have been conducted, but I must not omit to notice their flag. The banner under which the expedition moved is one recently presented to the Young Men's Secession Club of this city. It is white, blue and white, arranged perpendicularly. In the centre is a large golden star, surcharged with a cotton plant proper—to use the heraldic term—with the inscription above the star, "Alabama," and below it, "The time is come." In the upper corner is a cross, composed of fifteen golden stars—not very good heraldy this, being in a field argent. This may be regarded as the flag of Alabama *pro tempore.*

To speak of the feeling of the people of the city in view of the recent occurrences, it would be necessary to revert to the times before the election. Disregarding all the inconsiderate words which were uttered in that, as they always will be in every canvass, it may be said that the speakers of the respective parties generally maintained that the preservation of the Union depended upon the success of their ticket; that their opponents were unconsciously aiding the election of Lincoln; for it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that the Union could not survive that event. Further than this the Douglas and Bell orators charged the leaders of the Breckinridge party with entertaining purposes of disunion, while these stoutly repelled the accusation. Viewing the question by the light of later developments, the most candid judgment would seem to be that while the disunion sentiment was even more widely spread and more deeply seated than was at first supposed, those who desired a separation feared that the people were not sufficiently prepared for it, and were willing to *stave it off*, while those who deprecated it were yet willing to accept it in the last resort. Yet of these, the opinions were divided—some regarding secession as a revolutionary act, others as a legitimate exercise of the sovereign power of the State. Not that there are no absolute Union men, but conscious that they are in a minute minority, they offer no opposition to the tide of popular feeling.

When the result of the Presidential election was known, an almost unanimous cry for secession was instantaneously heard, but when the *modus operandi* came to be discussed, some of the people were for immediate withdrawal, others for previous consultation, in order to concert of action among the seceding States. In favor of the former course, it was argued that the States, while they continued under the Federal Constitution, could not enter into any plan of cooperation without violating that Constitution, and that they could only place themselves right in the forum of public conscience by retiring from the Union before they embarked in any enterprise against it. This argument has not been forgotten in the few days past, and it has been remarked by many that this proceeding of the Governor and of the State troops un-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

SECESSION ABROAD.

Sentiments and Purposes of France and England in Regard to Disunion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

An irregular telegraphic dispatch was published here three days ago announcing that Louisiana had seceded from the American Union. And what do you suppose was the effect of this improbable political canard? There was a sort of secret satisfaction that in the general crash perhaps France would regain her ascendancy over her former French colony. France and England are tired of being dependent on a foreign country for their supply of cotton, and any event which gives ever so feeble a perspective of placing the control of the market in their hands, secures at once all their attention, and awakens all their ambition. A dissolution of the Union destroys at one blow the Monroe doctrine, and reopens the American Continent to the desires of the powerful nations of Western Europe. Six months will not elapse after the crash before the North American ports from the Isthmus of Panama to New-York—but especially the isthmus and gulf ports—will be filled with the war frigates of France, Spain and England, ready to seize the first occasion for territorial aggrandizement; and where then is the power that can resist them—where the friendly and powerful neighbor to lend a helping hand? When one State shall have seceded from the Confederacy, all the charm, all the romance, all the power that surrounded and protected the Union in the eyes of foreigners will have been broken and destroyed, and then those who respected her because she was a great Republic and a model to the world, as well as those who hated her because she was a model and a great and menacing force to the monarchical power, will alike lose their respect, and seek how they may profit by the general break-up. Let not the crazy men who are pushing the country on to destruction imagine that America is the only country in the world, nor forget that there are greedy and powerful vultures ready to pounce upon the broken pieces of the Republic. For if Americans do not respect their own country, how do they expect respect from Englishmen or Frenchmen? If the sacred bond were once broken, England and France, availing themselves of the natural antagonism of the American character, would go to work intriguing, with the view of dividing the Union up into miserable little Republics, like those of South America, and then the dream of certain Southern men, of garrisoning their towns with French Zouaves would become a reality—only the Zouaves would be likely to bring their flag with them. Spain at present has a large fleet, and an army that burns to repeat its African exploits, and she rises up in the morning and lies down at night with her eyes toward Mexico, her ancient colony. In case of a dissolution of the Union, who will keep this Power out of Mexico, unless it be some stronger European Power, who desires the prey, or a part of it, for herself? Until now the great name of WASHINGTON, revered in Europe, as well as in America, has gone far toward protecting and maintaining the good name of the Union, which was the work of his hands; to have attempted its destruction by any European combination would have been a sacrilege perpetrated on the memory of this great man. But a dissolution of the Union by Americans themselves absolves Europe from every motive of restraint, and we repeat that just so sure as a dissolution takes place, will France, England and Spain spring to the gathering up of the pieces.

It is the habit at home to underrate the power of the European nations to do harm in the Western hemisphere. But what might have been true heretofore, is certainly not true now. The peculiar kind of force required for distant service has doubled within five years, and tripled within ten. The armaments of Western Europe were never so formidable or so menacing as they are to-day. France has just added a fourth battalion to all her regiments, which carries her armed force, for war purposes, up to 750,000 men, and the affairs of the Empire are in such a condition that but few of these are required at home. Her navy is equally formidable, and numbers five hundred vessels, of which more than a hundred are first-class *war steamers*. These are all armed with the destructive and long-shooting rifled guns; and although Frenchmen do not take the first rank as sailors, they are splendid artillerymen, whether on land or sea. The navy comprises a large number of gun-boats for the entry of bays and rivers, and which are eminently suited to marine guerilla service. This navy, which the present Emperor has built up within the last few years, embraces so many untried modifications that the Government is longing for an occasion to test them, and they would accept, no doubt, the semblance of an occasion, rather than wait much longer. The fleet that went out to China expected to do something, but has been disappointed, and, judging from the letters received, is complaining most loudly. England, too, is most powerful for any foreign service she may desire to undertake, but the first one of which will be, in case of a dissolution of the Union, the complete occupation of the disputed entrance to Frazer River, and perhaps an attack at the same time upon Mexico. The English Volunteer system, which appears really to be perpetuating and fixing itself as one of the institutions of the country, liberates the standing army for foreign service, and gives the country a feeling of security at home and strength abroad which is rapidly reviving in John Bull the old thirst of conquest and universal dominion. The immense power of the English navy of to-day, numbering six hundred vessels, is known to every one. Directed against any other one navy, it is simply invulnerable. Even the Spanish navy is much larger than that of the American Union, and embraces some of the best models afloat.

When the American Union is divided up, there will be such a feeling of animosity between the sections that nothing like an alliance for mutual protection can be hoped for short of a century hence. In the meantime, cotton will become the great bone of contention between Europe and America, and before the final ownership of the cotton fields of the South shall be decided they will have been deluged with blood over and over again. The security which the Union enjoys as a whole will be suddenly dissipated, when it is rent asunder. What is probable now, in its foreign relations, will be no longer probable then.

In France—I need not tell you what it is in England—the universal sentiment of the people is one of abhorrence of the system of involuntary servitude as it exists to-day in America. If the question were put to vote to-morrow in France whether in case Slavery could be abolished the national treasury should pay an indemnity to the cotton factories of Rouen till the supply could be again obtained upon a free labor basis or from some other source, seven and a half of the eight millions of voters in the Empire would vote in the affirmative. The feeling is indeed deep and thorough on the subject. All the journals, in their comments on the President's Message and on the disunion movement, take strong ground, not against secession, but against Slavery. For them, Slavery in the great, and free and enlightened American Republic, is such a monstrosity as to be beyond their power of comprehension. They admit the question of constitutional right, but not that of duty and humanity. When even Russia abolishes Slavery it is not understood why the great model Republic should prefer annihilation to such a contingency.

It has been a standing reproach to Germany, and until now to Italy as well, that they were their own worst enemies, and while the world wished them well their internal quarrels kept them always divided, and rendered progress and prosperity impossible. The American Union seems to have entered upon a phase in its history, in which it is to form the third member in this trinity of divided, unhappy and unrespected nations, and now the hopes and fears of patriots and philanthropists will be directed for a time in a new channel; for what man of feeling can look upon such a disaster without the deepest emotion?

Above all, let not the Disunionists imagine there will be the same safety from foreign aggression out of the Union as in it. MALAKOFF.

VERY INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Further Particulars of the Sacking of the Imperial Palace and Reasons Therefor—Formal Entrance of the British Ambassador into Peking—Humiliation of Prince Kung—The Convention—Description of the Imperial City.

The mails by the *America*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City yesterday morning. We obtain from our London files, which extend to the 29th ult. inclusive, some very interesting details of the important events that have lately occurred in China, and publish them below in a connected narrative. The correspondence is dated at Peking on the 26th of October, and is from the London *Times*.

WHY THE EMPEROR'S PALACE WAS SACKED.

When the An-ting Gate was surrendered to the allied Commanders-in-Chief, they were ignorant of the sad particulars attending the deaths of these poor fellows; the details were gradually obtained through the released prisoners; and, as the bodies of our murdered countrymen were brought in, the treatment they endured burst upon us with appalling distinctness. There was but one feeling throughout the army, horror at the treachery and the atrocious cruelties that had been committed, a feeling most fully participated in by Lord ELGIN and Sir HOPE GRANT.

The Prince of Kung, by almost daily letters and messages, was expressing his readiness and anxiety to come to an early settlement of all difficulties, but a great retribution awaited the Emperor and the Chinese Government for their acts, before such a request could be acceded to.

The punishment inflicted cannot be judged by any standard of our own, but it falls with peculiar force on the Chinese, who attach so much importance to established customs, and feel such veneration for everything belonging to or connected with the Emperor.

To exact a money indemnity, even if it could have been made forthcoming, would have been but an inadequate way of marking the opinion of a great civilized nation on acts that would disgrace the most barbarous, and an indignation that required money to allay it would have been deemed merely affected, and put forward as a pretext for obtaining a larger indemnity than the one named in the Convention. All such exactions, also, fall on the people, and they were not to blame.

To reach the Emperor and the Mandarins was the great object and the great difficulty. It could only be done by adopting some measure that would place beyond the possibility of doubt in the minds of the governing classes of China that we were at Peking as masters, that the arrogance of the Chinese Government could be lessened, and it made to feel the responsibilities that attach to the commission of acts of duplicity and cruelty. The only hope that could be entertained of at last awakening the Emperor to the necessity of accepting the state of things forced upon him by circumstances and the times in which he lived was by attacking his prestige, which had for so long enveloped him like a cloud, and prevented his perceiving the dangers that threatened and surrounded his throne. By an evidence of power that all the sophistry of the most cunning Mandarins could not gainsay was this object alone attainable.

There seemed two ways of arriving at this result; one was by capturing and holding the Imperial City of Peking; the other was by the destruction of Yuen-Ming-Yuen, the favorite Palace of the Emperor, and where the cruelties to the prisoners were first commenced.

At Yuen-Ming-Yuen the tablets of the dynasty were preserved, on the safety of which, in the opinion of the Chinese, the existence of the present reigning family depends. By the people the Palace was held in great veneration from its being the constant residence of the Emperor, and the place where all the great princes and nobles of the Empire assembled; the gardens and buildings were famed for their beauty throughout China, and immense sums were expended yearly on their maintenance. It was the scene of all the intrigues and gaieties of the Court. It was there that the great receptions and *levées* were held, and there that the Emperor had his concerts, evening parties, and private theatricals, when, it is said, he mixed on more familiar terms with those invited than we imagined could exist in the ceremonious Court of Peking, an obeisance to the Emperor, on his entering and leaving the hall of reception being the only ceremony performed.

The high walls and open spaces that surround the Imperial City inside Peking, separating it entirely from the city itself, would, to a certain extent, have protected the people from injury in the event of an attack having been made upon it, but the Allied Commanders-in-Chief felt themselves precluded from adopting this course on account of the conditions they had granted to the Chinese on the surrender of the An-ting Gate. The destruction of Yuen-Ming-Yuen was therefore finally decided on.

Lord ELGIN and the Commander-in-Chief both addressed the Prince of Kung by letter, informing him of their decision, and the reasons that influenced them in arriving at that decision. Lord ELGIN, in terms of great severity, pointed out the treachery that had characterized the conduct of the Government of China from the first moment of their attempting to negotiate at Tien-tsin to their last act of perfidy in violating a flag of truce and murdering those captured while under its protection—that, in consequence of this conduct, he had called on the Commander-in-Chief utterly to destroy Yuen-Ming-Yuen, as being the spot where the cruelties to the prisoners first commenced; he further demanded that a sum of 300,000 taels should be paid within 48 hours as an indemnity to the families of the murdered prisoners, and informed the Prince of Kung if there was any delay in so doing, or any hesitation to sign the convention and exchange the Treaty of Tien-tsin, then the Emperor's Palace inside Peking should be burnt to the ground. These letters were accompanied by proclamations, that were placed on the walls of Peking, informing the people of the measures that were to be taken, and the reasons for their adoption.

HOW THE CONVENTION WAS SIGNED.

Prince KUNG was requested to have some private palace at once prepared for Lord ELGIN's reception, and the Prince of I's was named, as being in a convenient situation. It is a building of vast extent; the outhouses alone could accommodate 3,000 soldiers with ease; but the palace and gardens were in not much better condition than the other buildings visited. Three hundred Chinese workmen were, however, set to work, and it is surprising how much they can do in a few hours towards making a place look habitable and comfortable. But the state of decay of the public buildings as well as private, even when owned by one of the greatest and richest Princes of the Empire, like the Prince of I, gives a melancholy impression for the future of China.

The 24th was the day named for signing the Convention; for some days previous Messrs. WADE and PARKES were busily engaged in discussing the clauses of the Convention, and making arrangements for their coming into immediate operation, together with those of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, as soon as the ratified treaties were exchanged. Among the Chinese Deputies were HANG-KE and WANG. The latter was, I believe, associated with TAN, Governor-General of Chi-li, when they ineffectually attempted to stay Lord ELGIN's advance in 1848.

On the morning of the 24th Lord ELGIN and Sir HOPE GRANT entered the An-ting Gate, accompanied by an escort of 600 men and 100 officers from the regiments at Peking. The Commander-in-Chief, with the Head-quarters and his personal Staff, rode a little in front of Lord ELGIN, who was carried in his State chair by 16 Chinese, dressed in scarlet; his horse, saddled, was led behind him, and the members of the Embassy rode on either side.

The Second Division, under Sir ROBERT NAPIER, lined the streets, and as Lord ELGIN passed, followed at intervals, taking up strategical positions along the line of route, in case treachery was intended by the Chinese. Considerable crowds lined the road; they were extremely orderly, merely evincing great curiosity to get a glimpse at the "Great Barbarian" by attempting to peep into his chair as he passed by.

The Board of Ceremonies is about three miles and a half from the An-ting Gate, and it was past 3 o'clock before the procession arrived there. Dense crowds surrounded the entrance and filled the streets and square in front and on every side of it. The guard formed up on either side of the courtyard, where the dais on which the ceremony was to take place opened. The officers ranged themselves on the left of the dais, the place of honor, and on the right were assembled a number of Mandarins. At the back of the dais were two small tables and chairs, that on the left for Lord ELGIN, the one on the right for Prince KUNG. Close to Lord ELGIN's chair was another for the Commander-in-Chief; on either side, at right angles, were ten small tables and chairs for the high officers of each nation; behind them, again, was another row, for the accommodation of the officers.

HUMILIATION OF PRINCE KUNG.

As Lord ELGIN's chair entered the gate the troops presented arms, and the Bands played "God save the Queen." His chair was carried to the front of the dais, when Prince KUNG advanced to receive him, accompanied by all the Mandarins. A cold bow from Lord ELGIN and an anxious, hesitating salutation from Prince KUNG, and Lord ELGIN passed at once to his seat and sat down, motioning KUNG to take the one on his right, which is considered the lowest. A table stood in the middle of the space, in front of which the boxes containing the convention and treaty were placed.

Business was immediately commenced by Lord ELGIN telling Mr. WADE to hand the translation of his full powers to KUNG, with the request to see his in return. Prince KUNG said his were not so full, but equally ample as to powers, and gave Lord ELGIN the Emperor's decree conferring on him full powers to negotiate and conclude a peace, and also to affix the great seal of the Empire as a ratification to the treaty. The Convention was signed, each Plenipotentiary affixing his seal.

The treaties were then exchanged, KUNG sealing it with the great seal of the Empire, certifying under his seal and signature that the ratification of the treaty had been duly effected, and that affixing the great seal of the Empire meant the acceptance by the Emperor of all the conditions and responsibilities contained in the treaty.

A few interchanges of good wishes for the results of the treaty, and hopes that it would be the means of establishing a good understanding between the two Governments, passed between Lord ELGIN and Prince KUNG, the latter remarking that a great many mistakes had been made heretofore in their intercourse with foreigners, and that matters had been very badly managed, but he had now taken it into his own hands, and he hoped a new state of things would commence.

Lord ELGIN then rose; KUNG walked a short distance across the platform and then stopped; Lord ELGIN did so likewise, and it was only after vigorous beckoning of the Mandarins attending on KUNG and Lord ELGIN stopping, that KUNG was induced, after a few hesitating pauses, to accompany him to the edge of the dais.

Prince KUNG is about 28, but looks older; his countenance is not devoid of intelligence, but there was an expression of anxious, nervous care, partly fear struggling with anger, no doubt at finding himself in a position so different from the one he had been accustomed to hold in the presence of the high officials of the Government; yet there was a curious mixture of familiarity and respect in the manner of the officers towards him.

The manner of Lord ELGIN was quiet and dignified, and the Chinese could not fail to be struck by the stern and calm manner in which he performed his part of the ceremony.

The policy he has pursued has been such as to impress on the Chinese the feeling that, in agreeing to exchange the ratifications and sign the convention, he considered he was bestowing on them an immense benefit; but that he had not forgotten, and could not easily forget, the treachery that had characterized their proceedings throughout, and that before such feelings could be erased, the Chinese Government would have to show by their conduct that they were sincere in their professions to fulfil the engagements they had accepted. The serious attention with which the great Princes and Ministers of the Empire watched Lord ELGIN's manner, as if impressed with the dangerous crisis they were tiding over, but alive to the dangers that still threatened and surrounded them, was one of the most interesting scenes in the day's proceedings.

THE CONVENTION.

The following is the Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of China, signed, in the English and Chinese languages, at Peking, Oct. 24, 1860:

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries; that is to say, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who, having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in nine articles:

ARTICLE 1. A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the garrison of Taku, which obstructed Her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace concluded at Tien-tsin in the month of June, 1858, His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China, expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

ART. 2. It is further expressly declared that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai in the month of October, 1858, between Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, and His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners KWEILIANG and HWASHANA, regarding the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby cancelled; and that, in accordance with Article 3 of the Treaty of 1858, Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

ART. 4. It is agreed that the Separate Article of the treaty of 1858 is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of 8,000,000 taels in the following proportions or installments: namely, at Tien-tsin, on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of 500,000 taels; at Canton, and on or before the 1st day of December, 1860, 333,333 taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site at Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from Customs there collected, the first of the payments being due on the 31st day of December, 1860, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that the moneys shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom Her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British mercantile community at Canton, for losses sustained by them, and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

ART. 4. It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tien-tsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there under the same conditions as at any other port of China by treaty open to trade.

ART. 5. As soon as the ratifications of the treaty of 1858 shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China will, by decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions, that Chinese choosing to take service in the British colonies, or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessel at any port of the open ports of China; also, that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating, as above, as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

ART. 6. With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbor of Hong Kong, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and to her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of Her Majesty's colony of Hong Kong, that portion of the township of Cowloon, in the province of Kwang-Tung, of which lease was granted in perpetuity to HARRY SMITH PARKES, Esq., Companion of the Bath, a member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, by LAN TSUNG KWANG, Governor-General of Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled; that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Cowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed Commission of British and Chinese officers; and that compensation shall be awarded by the British Government to any Chinese whose claims shall be by the said Commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British Government.

ART. 7. It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of 1858, except in so far as these are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

It is further agreed that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the Treaty abovementioned on the high contracting parties.

ART. 8. It is agreed that as soon as the ratification of the Treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital and in the provinces to print and publish the aforesaid Treaty and the present Convention, for general information.

ART. 9. It is agreed that as soon as this Convention shall have been signed, the ratifications of the Treaty of the year 1858 shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated as provided for by Article 8 of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking, shall commence its march towards the city of Tien-tsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shang-tung, and the city of Canton, at each or all of which places it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to retain a force until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article 3, shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1860. [L. S.] ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

(Signature of the Chinese Plenipotentiary.)

THE INTERIOR OF PEKING.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PEKING, Nov. 1.

Has any one described Peking for you? The Capital is two cities, known as the Tartar, (north,) and the Chinese, (south); the latter, an oblong, stretching between four and five miles from east to west, while from south to north it is much over a mile wide; the former nearly three and a half miles square, and resting on the centre of the southern city, so as to produce with it a T-shaped figure, with a disproportionately stout perpendicular. North of all is a large earthwork, the north outline of which is exactly parallel to the north wall of the city, and distant from it perhaps a mile. From its extremities fall the east and west faces of the enclosure, aligning themselves with the east and west walls of the city. Thus you have a figure somewhat of the form of three parallelograms, rising above each other, A being the earthwork; B, the north city; and C, the south city. In the centre of B, again, stands an inner city, walled and gated, and in the centre of this the innermost precinct of the Emperor, also walled and gated, and guarded by numerous functionaries and men-at-arms. It is remarkable, by the way, in what apparent security this careful despot dwelt at his country palace. There were barracks for a strong force, and the books of China show a corps of some magnitude as proper to YUEN-MING-YUEN, but the palace or palaces were as accessible to the outsiders as any gentleman's park in England. To return to Peking; as you approach it from the north, the walls, some 60 feet high and in good order, with very high buildings overtopping the gates, are decidedly imposing. You draw nearer, and are moved to laughter at John Chinaman's consistent adherence to his babylike fashions in matters of war. These great gates seem to you, far off, to be provided with five tiers of guns, which you cannot imagine would ever be fired without bringing down the whole tower. Nearer inspection satisfies you that the tower is in no danger from this cause, at least. The embrasures, which are as crowded as in an old line-of-battle ship, are simply apertures closed with a shutter, on which is painted a circle with a bull's eye. On occupying the gate the force did find, right and left of it, some very nice guns, laid as if up to the last moment thoughts had been entertained of resisting this introduction of bayonet-bearing barbarians within the holy of Chinese holies. If we may trust native gossips, the counsels of the authorities were greatly divided. A Chinaman is slow to believe what he has not seen, and although two large armies were threshed within a few miles of Peking but a fortnight before, it is thought likely enough that there were and are some grand conservative sons of Ham by no means satisfied that the walls never known to be taken were not impregnable. Happily the opposite conviction prevailed, and this vast population was spared the horrors of assault and pillage, and the allied force the demoralization consequent on the latter inseparable accident of its *metier*.

I could enlarge on this last subject considerably, had I space and time. The regulation of pillage has ever been the *opprobrium disciplinæ*. If I may hazard an opinion, the French soldier recovers himself after an *accès* of pillage far more speedily than our men. He pillages, too, in much better taste, and without the ruthless and unnecessary destruction of his ally, whose mission it appears to be not so much to fill his pockets as to prod pier-glasses, to annihilate lamps, and to cripple tables and chairs past hope of recovery.

The *coup d'œil* from the north walls is indisputably gratifying. Past experience of Chinese cities will have prepared you for an absence of what we call public buildings in the view below you. Still there is the Imperial Palace, protesting in this case against your rule, and, besides the gate-towers, a fair sprinkling of lofty temples, the whole interspersed with much wood. The palace seems to have almost a park of good middle-sized trees about its artificial lakes, and bridges that have been comely, and are still, at a distance, picturesque. On the whole, you feel favorably towards Peking. But decend into the streets—and since the signature of the convention on the 24th everybody has descended—and you become painfully sensible that there is not a more squalid collection of houses in an Arab village or in the old City of Limerick. The streets are wide and have been in some instances paved, but they seem to have been long forgotten by the Macadam of these parts. On a dry day their soft loam sends up a cloud of dust that puts your face and whiskers past the recognition of your most intimate friends. If it rains, you are kneedeep in mud, and a journey along the disjointed stone *chaussée* is a service of real danger to your horse's fetlocks.

A CHINESE INQUISITION.

The statement of Mr. PARKES, who was captured by the Chinese, has been published. The following is his account of a Chinese inquisition:

"Being exhausted with fatigue and want of food, which I had not tasted for upwards of twenty-four hours, I fell asleep, but was soon made sensible of my position by being called up and again carried before the same Board of Inquisitors. It was then about midnight, but the hour did not prevent the collection of a large crowd, composed, however, in this instance of police-runners, jailors, lictors, and the other numerous myrmidons of Chinese law. The mandarins, as I was placed kneeling in my chains before them, warned me that they would force the truth from me if I did not give it willingly, and, in proof of their earnestness, they ordered four torturers to seize me, even before they began to put their questions, by the ears, and the hair of the head and face. They first asked me if I were a Chinese. I told them they had only to look at my face and hair to see that I was not. The next questions related to my age, length of residence in China, how and where I had been employed, &c. They then proceeded as follows:

Inquisitors—State the name of your head man?

Answer—Which one do you mean, the Ambassador, General, or Admiral?

Inquisitors (angrily)—You have no such functionaries. Don't presume to use such titles.

Here the torturers suited their action to the tone of the mandarins, by pulling, simultaneously at my hair, ears, &c.

Inquisitors—Now give the name of your head man.

Answer—Which one?

Inquisitors—The head of your soldiers.

Answer (in English)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT.

Inquisitors—What?

Answer (in English)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT.

Inquisitors—Say something that we can understand.

Answer—I am obliged to use the English terms as you will not let me give you these in Chinese.

They attempted to write down, in Chinese sounds, "Lieut.-Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT," but not succeeding, they asked me the name of another head man.

Answer, in English—Ambassador Extraordinary, the Earl of ELGIN.

Finding it equally impossible to write this down in Chinese, or to get on with the examination, they told me I might revert to Chinese names and titles, and I then gave them those of the Ambassador and the Commanders-in-Chief.

Inquisitors—How many soldiers have you?

Answer—Not less than 20,000 fighting men.

Inquisitors—That is false. [Tortures clutched me as before.] Repeat how many.

Answer—Not less than 20,000 fighting men, in which I do not include followers, &c. I have stated that once to you, and I have no other answer to give.

Here I was again threatened, both by mandarins and torturers, but, deeming it dangerous to swerve from any statement I had once made, I adhered to that which I had already given them, and it was taken down.

Inquisitors—How many soldiers have the French?

Answer—I am less acquainted with their force, but they cannot have less than 10,000 fighting men.

Inquisitors—You are lying again.

The same question was repeated and enforced by the torturers; I returned the same answer, and it was noted down. I then explained that, being myself a civilian, I could not be expected to be familiar with military matters, or to know all the particulars of so large an army as the present combined force.

Inquisitors—So large an army do you call it? What are 30,000 men? They are a mere nothing.

They then proceeded to examine me in the same strain as to the number of our cavalry and artillery, ships, steamers, horses, Chinese coolies, &c., and, in particular, of the range of our field and siege guns, which I gave them at three miles and upwards, together with other particulars of their destructive properties. Hearing that the horses of the force came from India, they questioned me as to the resources of that country, and were much displeased with my statement that it was within twenty days' sail of China, and had an army of upwards of 300,000 men, and a population of more than 100,000,000. They also equally disapproved my estimate of the population of Great Britain, which I stated at about 30,000,000. But the remark which probably gave them most displeasure, and caused me some pain at the hands of the torturers, was the use, on my part, of a term for Her Majesty denoting equality of rank with the Emperor. They had inquired after our 'Prince,' to which I had replied by stating that we had many princes, both in England and India, but that they were all under one Sovereign, as in the case of the Empire of China.

'What do you mean by using such language?' they said; 'you have yourself shown that you have been long in China, that you can speak our language and read our books, and you must know, therefore, that there is but one Emperor, who rules over all lands. It is your duty to communicate your superior knowledge on this subject to your countrymen, instead of encouraging them in their extravagant ideas.'

They then insisted that I had often been in Peking; that I had confederates here, and that they would force me to reveal their names. I denied all this, and told them I knew but three persons in Peking.

Inquisitors—Name them.

Answer—The two Imperial Commissioners—Prince of I and MUH-YIN—and the Assistant-Commissioner HANG-KI.

I made this reply in the hope of disarming their suspicions, which I could see were very strong on this point; and the idea that through our Chinese coolies, or in some other way, we had set treason at work within the walls of the Capital was one which evidently gave them considerable apprehension. They were also particular in demanding interpreters. I complied by giving them the Christian names and surnames of several of these gentlemen in full, knowing, as the event proved, that they would be unable to take down intelligibly the long English words, and they soon relinquished the inquiry. They made pointed inquiries, however, about Mr. LAY, and when I told them that he was now engaged, by the invitation of the Chinese authorities, in managing their foreign revenue, which had nearly doubled since the collection of it had been placed in his hands, they reproved me for using such language, and called out that LAY was nothing else than a native (Chinese) traitor.

Towards the close of the examination, throughout which I was compelled to remain kneeling on the stone floor, I obtained their permission to make a statement on my own account. I then told them why I and the other gentlemen of my party had come to Tung-chow; that we were all employed in the cause of peace, and not of war; but, although acting under a flag of truce, and admitted to interviews with the Imperial Commissioners, we had been seized and were now being treated, not even as prisoners of war, but as common felons, and as offenders against Chinese law. I was urging that this great and, to me, unaccountable mistake, should not be persisted in, when they interrupted me by saying, "That is your account, but we have another story. Besides, if, as you state, you are a civilian, and have nothing to do with soldiers or their movements, why are you always seen with the advance?" To this I answered that we always kept an interpreter in the front to be ready to receive overtures or communications from the Chinese authorities, and to look after the interests of the people. The examination ended, I was ordered back to prison.

THE INDIAN TRUST FUND ROBBERY.—"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*: "A curious fact connected with the Indian Trust Fund robbery, and going to show that Gov. FLOYD long meditated obtaining possession of these bonds, is contained in the *Congressional Globe* of the last session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, from which it appears that an amendment was introduced in the Senate to the Indian Appropriation bill, disconnecting the whole Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, and placing it under the charge of the War Department. I am informed that Gov. FLOYD showed great anxiety to have this amendment adopted by the House of Representatives, and was present in that body during its consideration urging his friends to support it, but, principally through the opposition of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, it was lost. The suspicions of Mr. HASKIN that the Secretary of War desired to have this Indian Bureau placed under his care for no good purpose, are clearly shown in his remarks on the occasion. The Secretary of War, defeated in obtaining control of the bureau, turned his attention to, and succeeded in having his nephew, BAILEY, appointed clerk, in charge of the Trust bonds, under the Interior Department. This accomplished his evidently long-cherished design of possessing the power to use the bonds for his own purposes. The Special Committee which has been appointed to investigate the case, are expected to return from New-York at an early day, and the developments they will make, it is believed, will show that the whole machinery of the Government has been perverted by certain of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet, to enable their friends to plunder the Government.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Its Past, Present and Future—Description of the Building.

Brooklyn has an Academy of Music. In it, this evening, will the "harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass" be heard for the first time, and henceforth doubtless distracted managers, fractious singers, "expensive" chorusses, and indomitable conductors will thrive and wane, sulk and sing, bow and scrape, and fiddle and dance to their hearts' content, and the delight of the City of Churches.

The building of an Opera House—or, as the popular phrase goes, an Academy of Music—is an affair of no trifling importance. The causes which lead to such an issue are multifarious and varied in character—the means requisite for the successful accomplishment of such a result are in no sense small, and the information, the wisdom, the sagacity, the tact, the caution, the prudence, and, above all, the experience necessary for the desired end, are qualities not found in the persons of all men, be they rich as CRŒSUS, or of family the most ancient.

The music-loving population of Brooklyn can be numbered by thousands. Years ago the subscription list of the New-York Philharmonic Society contained the names of hundreds who lived in that City, while the regular patrons of EISFIELD's *soirées* and MASON & THOMAS' concerts equaled those from this Metropolis. Gradually a desire for music nearer home began to grow in the minds of the Brooklynites—operatic concerts were always well patronized there—THALBERG and GOTTSCHALK, and all performers and singers of merit, did remarkably well there, and it was deemed seasonable by certain public-spirited and influential citizens to open subscription books for a Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, which should equal in every respect that of this City, whose reputation is most favorably regarded not only in all this country, but in France and Germany, and wherever good music is appreciated and enterprise approved. The first season was a wonderful success—the second was as *Dominie Sampson* would say "prodigious," and the directors found, to their alarmed gratification, that they had entirely outgrown their narrow limits, and that they were compelled to stop the sale of tickets long before their patrons were half supplied. The only two sizable and getable public buildings were the Athenæum and Plymouth Church—the former of which would seat perhaps twelve hundred, and the latter three thousand persons. To accommodate the patrons of the Philharmonics in the Athenæum was simply an impossibility, and the church could not at all times be had—so that it is to the success of the Philharmonic Society that Brooklyn owes the architectural triumph of which we shall presently treat.

The principal men—the originators, the directors, and the life of the Philharmonic, were and are, LUTHER B. WYMAN, DR. HULL and ROBERT R. RAYMOND. They worked early and late, ingeniously devising, and efficiently executing plans for its success, and when that success was achieved, and better accommodations were demanded by the public, they eagerly embraced the opportunity to enforce upon the enterprising men of the city the propriety, the necessity and policy of erecting at once a building suitable not only for the exigencies of the present emergency, but which would meet the entire want of the amusement-loving public—musical, operatic and terpsichorean. A board, comprising many of Brooklyn's most prominent men, of whom the animus are LUTHER B. WYMAN, A. A. LOW, S. B. CHITTENDEN, A. COOKE HULL, ARTHUR BENSON and Judge GREENWOOD, was organized, and without delay the subject was broached, discussed and settled. The Academy was a fixed fact. The subscription books were placed in the hands of those who knew where the purse-strings would be loosed most generously, and proposals were advertised for. The original amount desired was $150,000, and in less than one week the whole was subscribed. This sum would have been ample had the Directors seen fit to ignore certain improvements subsequently suggested, and had no accident taken place. But in consequence of alteration in the first adopted plan the stock was increased, and, when completed, the cost of the building will be not far from $200,000—all of which is paid in; the house being turned into the hands of the stockholders free of debt or liability of any sort. Hard times were realities, but still the work progressed; trade became stagnant, but the sound of the hammer ceased not; excitements of national sweep agitated the land, but the contractors were granted no holiday; an embarrassing financial crisis swallowed up little men and broke down great ones, but the busy workman started not at the sight, nor heeded the wail; political troubles swept the entire country as a tornado does the forest, but not a brick the less was placed or a nail left out; the elements warred upon the edifice, broke in the roof and maimed its best friends, but the said friends hobbled out as fast as crutches would let them, and rebuilt the roof, which now defies the utmost virulence of elements the most potential. In spite of many and mighty obstacles, the work persistently progressed, and at last, in less than one year from the incipient movement, its builders are enabled, with pride and satisfaction, to say, our work is done, and AHOLIBAMAH.

As a matter of course, the outside of the building first attracts attention; let us look at it a little. The first glance, probably, will not please, for it seems to present a huge mass of red brick, with a multitude of little windows patched over it in chance places, and even the individual windows seem broken and boggled by the insertion of brick into the centre of their arched stone cappings. But as we continue to look, the great pile gradually assumes its true proportions; the quiet hues of the fine brickwork, and the drab Dorchester stone facings softly harmonize; the lines of the grouped Gothic windows array themselves so as to break gracefully the broad expanse of masonry; the vast roof rears its beautiful symmetry to varying heights from the different parts of the building; and the tasteful portico, while its arches, pillars, and stone decorations show solid work, has an air of lightness and grace which makes it a fitting entrance to the very handsome and unique interior.

The oftener we see the building, the better we like it. We are very agreebly disappointed, and it is not too much to say that the Brooklyn Academy of Music has the finest exterior of all the public buildings of its kind in America. It has the grandeur which great size imparts, and yet is so judiciously planned, and so well balanced in its proportions, that it has not the awkwardness of bulk which large buildings are too apt to show.

The entrances, of which there are seven, are upon Montague-street. Passing through the one nearest the Heights, we enter a spacious vestibule, the ceiling of which is panneled, painted and decorated in the same style as is the interior of the house. Beyond this, are a large and small Committee room, handsomely furnished and carpeted, leading into a butler's pantry, adjoining which is a dumb waiter-room and a small wash-room. From this a private stairway leads up to the refreshment room, and down to the kitchen, which is below the level of the street.

The kitchen, which is a decided feature of the establishment, deserves special mention, as with its success or failure stand intimately connected the gastronomic joys or sorrows of thousands of the human race. The room is very large—in it are two immense ranges, and a fire-place such as our grandfathers did their courting by, and is associated in our minds as being the last resting-place of huge back-logs and bundles of faggots. The necessary closets, tables and fixtures requisite for the preparation and cooking of a vast quantity of eatables are there, and the completeness of the arrangement testifies with emphasis that a master-cook has "had his say" in this department.

Under the lead of an accommodating and skillful guide we passed from the culinary department to a catacombical sort of a region, where are darkness, huge piles of stone and furnaces by the quantity. The gas being lighted, we found that we were directly beneath the dress-circle, and the observations made during our brief sojourn in that dungeonesque spot, convinced us that the dress-circle is well supported. There are ten granite piers, built conically and based upon immense stones. They are each ten feet in height and stand directly under the pillars, which, from the dress-circle, support the first balcony. The furnaces, five in number, are large enough to burn up all the coal in the country in a very short space of time, and, judging from appearances, we doubt if Shadrach and his two friends had quarters any more unendurable than these would be under similar circumstances. Here is also stored the material with which the parquette is covered over on ball nights, forming a convenient and spacious flooring for the votaries of the mazy art.

Thence we come upon chorus and dressing-rooms for the male singers, actors and what not, and from these we pass to that part of the under-ground department which is under the stage. Who that revels in mysteries would not be delighted here? Traps that enable a demon or an angel bright, or a ghost or a warning spectre to disappear suddenly, but without corporeal damage, pullies, beams, railways, and stalls—all in apparent confusion, but everything placed just where it belongs, and in exactly the right spot. The wing-ladders, by which the stage-flies are supported and moved, are arranged in the way that they are at the New-York Academy, with this exception: at our Academy they roll upon wood, and at the Brooklyn Academy they work on iron railways. On the opposite side of this space are rooms for the female chorus-singers, and so forth, corresponding to those prepared for the males. In each and all of them are suitable conveniences for washing, dressing and finicking—superior to those of any building of the kind in the country.

On the floor above, on a level with the stage and dress circle, is the green-room, which seems rather small, and is not as well arranged as others we have seen. It communicates by three doors with the most important part of the house, namely, the stage; and as this may be unknown to our readers, we will mention the little fact that this stage has not its equal in the world. We have seen the stages of all the theatres and academies of this country, and of the principal ones abroad, but neither that of "Drury Lane," in London, the "Imperial Opera House," in Paris, "La Scala," in Milan, "San Carlos," in Naples," or the "Tacon," in Havana, can be compared favorably with this one, for size, convenience, detailed appliances, simplicity of construction or complete adaptability to the desired end. Its proportions are grand, and its general arrangement reflects the highest credit on the constructor. We went up some half dozen flights of stairs, that we might be mystified, tangled, tortured and perplexed at a sight at the machinery and the multiplicity of apparatus. Ropes by the hundreds, pullies by the score, windlasses, blocks, wheels, pins, slides, drops, drums, cogs, platforms, and jiggers of all technical sorts and kinds. Think of seven tons of small sized rope being used about the moveables of one stage. There is rigging enough there to supply a good sized ship, and rope enough to hang every traitor from Charleston to Tuscaloosa. The Directors have made a very liberal and judicious collection of scenes, and the fact that HANNIBAL W. CALYO, one of the best scenic artists in the country, is the painter, will be sufficient guarantee of their design and finish. The stock of scenes already prepared consists of a landscape, a village, a gothic chamber, a rustic chamber, a vestibule, a palace, Venice by moonlight, ruins by moonlight, a temple, a street, and a mill-scene. With these they are amply prepared for the rendition of the following operas: "Somnambula," "Lucia," "Lucretia Borgia," "Norma," "Linda," "Barbier di Seviglia," "Martha," "Stradella," and many others. The last scene of "Lucia" is a faithful representation of the burial-place of the Ravenswoods, as described by SCOTT, and is very excellently painted, looking beautifully from the centre of the house. The temple and palace scenes are also very fine. The latter shows a depth of two hundred and fifty feet from the footlights back, giving a most admirable and effective perspective. The drop-curtain is one of the finest we have ever seen, and decidedly the best CALYO has ever painted. It represents the Temple of Apollo, in different parts of which are the statues of the four Muses, Melpomene, Euterpe, Thalia and Erato, admirably designed, executed and typified. In the centre is a colossal statue of Apollo, to whom from every quarter run men, women and children, bearing in their arms the votive offerings of humanity to the god of music. Immediately over the arch of the temple are two figures of Fame, bearing aloft the seal of the Brooklyn Academy of Music—a design more complimentary to the Academy than to Apollo—while the whole is inclosed in a very rich drapery, looped up by heavy cords and tassels.

Passing from the stage into the body of the house, we find it arranged in the following manner: There are twelve proscenium boxes, a parquette, a dress circle, a balcony and an amphitheatre, unitedly capable of seating twenty-two hundred people, every one of whom can see the stage with ease and comfort. The seats are similar to those at the New-York Academy—made of light iron frames, with cushioned bottoms and covered with crimson stuff. The proscenium boxes are very handsomely furnished, carpeted and draped, while gas lights are judiciously arranged so that ladies who go—as some there are who do—to display themselves, their jewels and their charms, will find in all this world besides, no place so fit, so peculiarly adapted and so evidently intended for that very purpose as those lower proscenium boxes.

The *tout ensemble* of the auditorium will strike everyone at first with astonishment, then with pleasure. The whole room, in its pillars, arches, panelings, and general decorations is, in form, technically Gothic; but all these are finished with most brilliant colorings, after the Moorish style, so that the whole effect is Moorish; and if closer inspection did not convince us that those decorative forms strictly belonged within the pale of the Gothic school we should not have had any other idea than that they were drawn from Saracenic models.

The colors are mostly brilliant reds and yellows, tempered by neighboring more delicate tints. The pigments are not in any way blended with each other, but put on pure and simple. This style of coloring is a remnant of a barbaric age, and gives also a certain barbaric splendor to the hall. The manner of decoration is by sawing out patterns of Gothic devise in wood, fixing them upon the surface which they are to adorn, then laying in these rich Moorish colors, which by contrast and concord form a certain wild harmony, both unique and pleasing.

For instance, the front of the Dress Circle is an open pattern, the sunken figures of which are of a deep crimson, while the upper parts are a much lighter color; and the neat decorative band which runs around under the cushion is on alternate edges, painted in neutral shadow tints or gilded.

Each pillar which helps support the first balcony is of solid heavy wood, painted a very dark color; it runs up into a carved and richly colored capital, and thence into a corresponding bracket or brace which upholds the front of the balcony aforesaid, decorated also in like manner with its brother below. If now we run with agility and grace up these columns which arise from thence to uphold the second or highest gallery, we shall find ourselves near enough to the ceiling to enable us to look at it a little more critically than we could below.

The ceiling is entirely of wood. The roughly finished boards were originally intended to be covered with a canvas, which was to receive the ornamental designs, but for some reason the powers that be concluded to paint immediately upon the wood. It is, accordingly, divided into sections by large ornamental—and perhaps useful—rafters. In each section are certain symmetrical and very graceful patterns of carved wood—all enriched by these deep colors, and set off by the contrasting colors on the plane ceiling surface.

Looking back, we see a series of light, delicate arches, which rise from the gallery and seem to further adorn, rather than support, the ceiling. They surround the auditorium, forming at the back the segment of an inner circle with the main wall, but a circle described with a larger radius, so that as it progresses towards the stage, it meets the walls on either side. Here the arches are carried on by painting, until they meet the front line of the stage decorations.

These latter form, with the proscenium-boxes, another very beautiful and striking feature. Corresponding in general style of form and color to the rest of the house, they still present in themselves an independent design, which—were it not a somewhat obnoxious word—we might call an *innovation*; it certainly is a novelty.

It will not be necessary to describe any more in detail the *style* of this design, for it is identical with the other parts of the auditorium, but thus much for the general look. There are six proscenium-boxes on each side—the four lower ones formed with round arches, whose fretted circles are adorned with fine colorings and gildings; the upper ones are pointed and answer to the line of arches which surround the room, as spoken of above. Uniting these two symmetrical structures, is an open arcade or colonnade running quite across the top of the stage, high above the line of the drop curtain.

Although not necessary to a description of the *appearance*, we may state that this is intended for a promenade; it commands a wonderful view of the house, and is accessible by stairways from the Dress Circle and First Balcony.

This completes the peculiar decoration of the interior. And when the magnificent curtain is down, and the house is brilliantly illuminated from its hundreds of gas-jets, the effect may be more easily imagined than described—or rather must be seen to be appreciated.

"Gothic" may be the name, but the feeling is decidedly Moorish; there is an air of romantic warmth and life pervading this temple of music and the drama which will predispose the minds and imaginations of its fortunate inmates to the full enjoyment of the sweet sounds and fascinating personifications to be developed within its walls.

The same may be, with truth, said of the Concert Hall connected with the Academy. It is a very beautiful room, 89 feet long, 43 feet wide and 45 feet high—planned, decorated and beautified in the same peculiar, picturesque, novel and effective style. In it, on ball nights, will be served the refreshing but boneless turkeys, the quivering jelly and the fancy cake—while on occasions of minor interest, not demanding so large and gorgeous an auditorium as is furnished in the Academy, the Kembles will read, the Gottschalks will play, the Quartette Clubs will translate BEETHOVEN's sweetest conceptions, and the esthetic tastes of the most devoted lover of *belles lettres* will there find encouragement, cultivation and companionship.

We have been necessarily brief and thoroughly untechnical in this description. The building is a credit to its builders, to the Society, to the city, and to the country. We are glad to know that numerous engagements are already made for lectures, concerts, Philharmonics, operatic and exhibitory performances, so that there is every prospect of the first season proving a prosperous one. The veteran and unexcelled manager, JOHN BROUGH, has been engaged to attend to the internal affairs of the Academy, and if the Directors will remember that they have done their duty already, and will not attempt to control or interfere with their manager, there can be but one augury for the future. To-night the building is to be opened; the tickets are placed at $5, admitting one person to the concert on Tuesday night, and the promenade and ball on Thursday, and can be had at the Academy of GEORGE J. CLARK, the experienced assistant of Mr. BROUGH. The affair ought, undoubtedly, to be a success, and we trust that Brooklynites will not fail to remember that as it was owing to their clamor and demand that the Academy was built, so it is incumbent upon them, now that it is built, to patronize it liberally and sustain it thoroughly.

The contract for the entire work was awarded to TAPPAN, REEVES & Co., who are deserving of every praise for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have performed the work. There is no question of the fact that the Brooklyn Academy has not its superior, that its erection is an entire success, and that the management has but to exercise common sense, aided by a little worldly wisdom, to insure to the stockholders a pecuniary return, as well as a just reputation for public spirit and enterprise.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

On Friday last a Board of Officers convened at Annapolis for the final examination of the class of Midshipmen who graduated in June, 1858. Capt. DUPONT was President of the Board. The young men examined stand good chances of speedy advancement, if they possess even an average share of merit.

The official circulars addressed by the Government to the officers of surveying vessels related to matters of ordinary business, and had nothing whatever to do with the crisis.

The *Dolphin*, brig-of-war, which arrived at Norfolk, from Brazil, has been put out of commission, and her crew put on shore. It was thought she would be sent South, as her draft of water is light. Her officers have been detached.

THE MURDER IN THE BOWERY.

Identification of the Victim—The Murderer Still Unknown.

Proceedings Before the Coroner—Testimony of James Sheridan, Hermann Bruns, Thos. M. Cornwall, Heinrich Marten, John Flynn and Dr. Bouton.

The man who was found murdered shortly after 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, upon the steps of the building No. 205 Bowery, has been identified as JOHN SEXTON, a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, residing at the corner of Washington and Canal streets. Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday afternoon, opened an inquest and took the testimony of several witnesses, in whose company the deceased had been up to a late hour previous to the time when his lifeless body was discovered by the police, but their statements failed to fix suspicion upon any one. It was shown that deceased had been on a drinking bout, commencing at a late hour on Saturday night, and that he was in a semi-intoxicated condition when his acquaintances last saw him alive. He is represented to have been of a violent temper, and quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor. One of the witnesses testified that on Saturday night while intoxicated, deceased made a wanton assault upon himself and his (witness) brother, with whom he was on the best of terms, and the next day, when partially sober, he made a most abject apology for his misconduct. Edward Doyle, a young butcher, employed at Clinton Market, had been drinking with the murdered man on Sunday afternoon, and it was in his company that he was last seen. He is in custody as a witness and his testimony will be given to-day. The evidence furnished statements of deceased having caused unhappiness in the domestic relations of a butcher, named Sheridan, with whom he boarded at the time of his death, but the developments were of a very vague character. The following testimony was given:

THE TESTIMONY.

James Sheridan, deposed: I am about twenty-five years of age, a butcher by occupation, and reside at No. 333 Bowery; I have known deceased for a long time, having gone to school with him in the old country; I afterwards lost sight of him for about twelve years, but our acquaintance was renewed about a year ago; I have frequently seen deceased during the past year, and was on friendly terms with him; I never had the least difficulty with deceased until Saturday night last; about eleven o'clock on that night he came to Clinton Market to see my brother; I work in the market at a stand directly opposite to that where my brother is employed; deceased often came there on Saturday nights to take a drink after we had done work; on Saturday night my brother, deceased, a man named William Delaney and myself went to a drinking-place directly opposite the market, to take a drink; the place is called The Pacific; one of the party proposed that we should play dominoes for the drinks; we consented, playing two games, which Sexton lost; we took two drinks, and I was about to go home, not feeling well, when my brother asked me to take a cigar, and sit by the fire; while my brother and myself sat talking together, Sexton was engaged in playing cards with Delaney and two other butcher boys, whose names I do not know; Sexton lost the game, and tendered the bar-keeper a quarter to pay for the drinks which they had had; immediately after, my brother's wife came in, and commenced to scold him for stopping out so late; seeing me by the fire she spoke to me, and I told her it did not look well for her to come into a saloon to upbraid her husband; I cannot recollect her answer, but she left the place, and then Sexton spoke to my brother, ordering him to go home; I wanted my brother to take a drink first, at which Sexton became quite violent and angry, jumping about the room; he struck my brother, saying at the time that he treated his wife badly by stopping out nights and spending his money; he struck him a very violent blow over the right eye—a treacherous blow; my brother then went to the wash-stand to bathe his face, (his nose had been bleeding;) after doing which he went out without saying a word to anybody; afterwards Sexton appeared to be wild, and wanted to beat everybody in the house, and I went toward him for the purpose of pacifying him; he immediately caught me by the cravat, struck me a blow in the eye and threw me upon the floor; [the eye of witness is bandaged in consequence of the blow;] the deceased then wanted some one to fight with him, and, while he was blustering, I slipped out and went home; I found my brother at home when I got there, and he was quite displeased with Sexton for having struck me; I wanted my brother to sleep with me, but he insisted upon going home with young Delaney; I went to bed and remained there until half-past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon; about twelve o'clock, Sexton came to the store No. 335 Bowery, next door to where I live, and sent a man up stairs to see me, stating that he was very sorry for his conduct of the night before, and wanted to apologize personally: I sent word that I did not want to come down, intending to have the matter made up on Monday; five minutes afterwards Sexton came up himself, and found me still in bed; he sat down by the bedside, and begged me to forgive him, saying he would not have struck me if he had not been intoxicated; he asked me what he could do for me, and said he would go after leeches; I told him no, that was unnecessary, and we became good friends; he subsequently went out and procured some medicine for me, and in about half an hour he left; two hours afterwards he returned, and I heard him conversing with my mother; she did not know it was Sexton with whom she was conversing, otherwise she would have been displeased, as she disliked him in consequence of a family difficulty in which he had taken part; during his interview with me, Sexton cried like a child; he knelt down before me and cried and begged me to forgive him for having struck me; he then wanted me to go to my brother's house that his (brother's) wife might see that a reconciliation had taken place between us, but mother objected to my going out, and I remained at home; Edward Doyle and deceased then went out together, and I saw nothing further of Sexton until I was sent for to come to the station-house at night; it was probably five o'clock in the afternoon when Doyle and deceased left the house, and they both appeared to be slightly under the influence of liquor—the deceased evidently being drunk more than Doyle; Doyle returned to the house in a little more than an hour afterwards, and appeared to be rather more under the influence of liquor than before; scarce five minutes elapsed after Doyle returned before all of us went to bed; I had no conversation with Doyle as to where he had been with Sexton; I suppose all of us on Saturday night must have been somewhat intoxicated when the disturbance occurred, as we had each taken three drinks; no one to my knowledge struck deceased on Saturday evening; he had no bruises on his face on Sunday afternoon; the deceased was engaged to be married to Margaret Cumisky, who is my brother's wife's sister.

Hermann Bruns deposed—I keep a liquor and segar store at No. 315½ Bowery; on Sunday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock deceased, Edward Doyle and another man came to my house and took two or three drinks; they commenced skylarking together, but exhibited no ill-feeling; I saw the deceased tap the strange man two or three times on the head but no offence seemed to be taken at it; they did not quarrel at my house, but Doyle took the handkerchief of deceased from his pocket, which he did not seem to like; they had some few words together and afterwards wanted to have another drink, but I refused to give it them; Doyle then begged Sexton's pardon, saying that he did not mean to insult him, and they shook hands together, appearing to be good friends; the stranger had taken the opportunity of leaving some time before, while Sexton and Doyle were engaged in the dispute; I should think it must have been near 4 o'clock when the two men left my house together; I saw nothing more of them.

Thos. M. Cornwell deposed—I live at No. 18 Stanton-street, and am in the coal business; I went to Mr. Bruns' store about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and saw three men there joking and skylarking together; they left the place about four o'clock—the man whom they said was an actor leaving several minutes before the others; all of them seemed to be under the influence of liquor; before they left the saloon they shook hands, and seemed to be on good terms; I heard one of the men ask the actor to spell his name, and I think he said it was Craig, or Gregg; I would know him again if I saw him; I heard deceased say several times, "My friend here"—alluding to the stranger—"is a play-actor from Baltimore;" this stranger appeared to be a quiet man; I should judge him to be a Scotchman or Irishman; he talked Shakespeare a great deal.

Heinrich Marten deposed: I live at No. 305 Bowery, and keep a grocery and liquor store there; deceased and Edward Doyle came to my store yesterday between five and six o'clock; they were alone; several persons were present at the time in my place; Doyle seemed to be under the influence of liquor, but deceased did not appear to be greatly affected; he asked for a glass of beer and invited those present to drink with him; he afterwards requested me to give him two of my business cards, which I did, and he wrote on the back of it; deceased remarked to Doyle that if he had a cousin or sister married and her husband did not use her well, he was bound to defend her; Doyle said "Oh! that's all right; didn't we go up stairs and settle it all?" they afterwards commenced to talk about business, and deceased said to Doyle that he would give him a job if he wanted it, and advised him to come to the place in Broadway where he (deceased) was engaged; they each took another drink and left together; they had no quarrel while at my house; it was about 6 o'clock when they left.

John Flynn, one of the persons who was present at the store of the previous witness when deceased and Doyle came there, corroborated Mr. Marten's statement of what transpired there.

Geo. B. Bouton, M. D., deposed—I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased, John Sexton; autopsy commenced at 9 o'clock, at the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station house; body that of a large sized, well-developed man, exceedingly well nourished; rigor mortis very strongly marked; there was slight ecchymosis over the right eye, and on the back of the right hand, and on the knuckles of the middle and ring fingers; there was a slight wound of the right nostril, and of the right side of the nose midway its length; there was a slight abrasion of the cuticle over the union of the fifth rib and the sternum, on the right side; over the sternum, at the edge of the median line, opposite the articulation of the third cartilage of the left side was a stab-wound one and a half inches in length downwards extending obliquely downwards and outwards, the lower margin forming an obtuse angle. This wound extended through the sternum obliquely downwards and inwards through the pericardium, the right auricle near its base, the right ventricle, and ended in the diaphragm, the thoracic fibres of which were incised, but not the abdominal. There were some 16 ounces of coagulated blood and fluid in the cavity of the pericardium, also some slight effusion into the substance of the diaphragmatic muscle. The stomach was somewhat injected, and exhaled a very palpable vinous odor. The other organs of the body were examined, and found to be generally normal. The brain was also examined, and found somewhat more injected than usual, but otherwise normal. The cause of death was the hemorrhage from the stab-wound above-mentioned. I should have mentioned that I found incisions in the deceased's vest and coat, the position of which would lead to the inference that his coat was buttoned about him at the time of the infliction of the wounds.

At this point (7 o'clock P. M.) the Coronor postponed the further examination until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the testimony of the play-actor and Edward Doyle will be given.

OBITUARY.

—Col. J. B. F. Russel died very suddenly in Chicago on Jan. 3. He entered the army as a cadet in 1814, from Boston, Mass., where he was born; was appointed Second-Lieutenant of the Artillery in 1818; in 1821 was transferred to the Fifth Infantry; was Assistant Quartermaster from 1828 to 1830, and in April, 1830, was promoted to a Captaincy. In 1832 he went to Chicago with his command and engaged in the Black Hawk War, under Gen. Scott. Subsequently he was stationed at Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort Snelling and Fort Crawford; and in 1837 he superintended the removal of the Indian tribes of Wisconsin beyond the Mississippi. By real estate speculations in Chicago, where he took up his residence after resigning his command, he acquired a large property. His wife and one child, who survive him, reside in Brooklyn.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 33, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 92, 182, 186, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 202, 204, 206, 208, 214, 216, 222, 226, 228, 230, 232, 236.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 619, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1103, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 884, 18, 502, 810, 870, 144, 424, 460, 672, 268, 754, 522, 740.

ANOTHER ARSON CASE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

PETITION FOR COMMUTATION OF FREUND'S SENTENCE.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge LEONARD, in the case of Freidrich Freund, who was sentenced on Saturday to imprisonment for life, in a conviction of arson, Mr. Morrison, the assigned counsel, yesterday, in accordance with the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the Court, drew up a petition to the Governor for a commutation of sentence to seven years' imprisonment. This was signed by the Court, and is in the hands of the Clerk for the signature of the jurors. On the verdict rendered, the Court had no discretion but to sentence for life. But as the prisoner was not a hardened, bad man, and was over 60 years of age, a lenient course on the part of the Governor was deemed by Court and jury as only the part of humanity.

TRIAL OF SIMON KATZ FOR ARSON.

The District-Attorney then moved on the case of Simon Katz, indicted for arson Mr. H. W. Allen opened for the people in a brief exposition of the facts relied upon for the prosecution. It would be shown the jury that the prisoner, having a small grocery at No. 238 Division-street, and finding that the business was unprofitable, attempted to sell out. Failing in that, he had, on the night of the 29th of November last, fired the premises, for the purpose of getting the insurance, which amounted to $1,200, and was upon the Pacific Fire Insurance Company. He had compelled a little boy, his nephew, to fire the premises, much against his will.

Officer Theobald first testified to the time and place of the fire, and stated that it originated in the middle of the store; the flame was a very light one, and there was a strong odor of burning fluid or camphene; witness arrested the prisoner.

Cross-examination was deferred by Mr. Clinton, counsel for defence, until later in the trial.

Louis Katz, a boy about 16 years of age, next testified that he was a nephew of the prisoner, and had been in this country only six or seven months, having been sent for from Germany by his uncle; he worked in the store for the prisoner; a short time before the fire, prisoner had advertised his business for sale in the *Sun*; the effort to sell was not successful, and he had then told the witness that he must now burn the store, and with the insurance so obtained, he would be able to take the witness South; the boy refused to have anything to do with setting the fire, and advised his uncle against such a course; prisoner, however, continued to urge the witness to comply, but was still refused; becoming enraged at this, he said, in an angry manner, "Then if you won't do as I want, you shall clear out of the store;" witness replied, "Well, if you drive me away you must give me some money;" "Not a d—d cent," replied the affectionate uncle; prisoner, however, continued to make preparation for the burning—preparing a paper ready to be lighted, and telling the witness that all he would have to do would be to hold the candle to the paper; the boy then asked his uncle why he didn't do it himself; prisoner replied that if the fire occurred while he was in the store, he should be suspected; but if it occurred when he was away no one would think strange of it; he told the boy that when he had lighted the paper, as soon the flames began to spring up, to go and wake up Jacob David, who slept there, and then for both of them to rush out and shout fire, and alarm the people who lived above; the boy proposed to go up-stairs and get his coat, but the prisoner said he would buy a new one for him; the boy however still persistently refused, and the fire was not set at that time; renewed efforts on the part of the prisoner, however, at length succeeded, and on the night of the 29th of November, while the prisoner was at the Rothenmänner Lodge, the witness lighted the prepared paper, after closing the store at night; he then undressed himself, as his uncle had directed him to do, and got into bed with Jacob; he soon heard people knocking on the outside, when Jacob awoke, and both he and the witness rushed out and shouted "Fire," so that those above could hear and escape from the house; a few days before this five gallons of burning-fluid had been brought into the store to sell. Witness had often seen persons in the store, whom his uncle had asked to purchase it; the price asked was $1,500, and the customers would say, "Oh! that is too much." At one point in the testimony of the witness, the prisoner rose to his feet and exclaimed, "My God! it is false—he is perjuring himself" In spite of this, however, and of the prisoner's fierce glances during the examination, the boy gave his whole statement with apparent candor and consistency. For several hours he was cross-examined by the defence, and yet exhibited no inconsistency in the substance or manner of his account.

Fire Marshal Baker next testified to the character of the fire, which was extinguished before it had done much damage. He had a conversation with the prisoner after his arrest, and the latter would not tell the amount of his usual sales.

Mr. Baker, brother of the last witness, was called to partly corroborate the statements of the boy, Louis Katz. He testified to having seen the advertisement of prisoner's store for sale in the *Sun*, a copy of which was here put in evidence.

Another witness was then called, who testified that seeing the advertisement of the store, he had gone to see if he could purchase it. From his examination at the time, he concluded that the stock was not worth more than $400.

Mr. Young, of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, next testifid that the prisoner's store was insured at that office for $1,200.

The prosecution had one or two more witnesses, but as the hour was late, the Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when, after finishing the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For murder—Xavier Hochreitter, John McGuire.

Court of General Sessions.

INDICTED FOR ROBBERY—ACQUITTED.

In this Court yesterday, before City Judge MCCUNN, Valentine Trainor and Henry Coine, indicted for robbery, were tried and acquitted.

A PETTY THIEF.

Francis Smith, indicted for petty larceny, was next put to the bar, and pleading guilty, was sent six months to the Penitentiary.

FROM THE WITNESS-BOX TO A BAD BOX.

Stephen Leary, John Gillen and John Hancock, jointly indicted for robbery, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced each to State Prison for four years and nine months. Leary was a witness on the first trial of the Mortimer Shay case, and at that time his own testimony implicated himself so nearly in the *res gestæ* of that affray, that, as he left the Court, the Judge on the bench advised him to exercise great caution thereafter in his conduct, or he might have to visit a Court of Justice in a less favorable capacity than that in which he then was summoned. The prediction was yesterday verified, and he will now be placed for some time to come beyond the reach of temptation.

A THIEF TO SING SING.

John McDermot, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was thereupon sent to State Prison for the term of two years.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY—ACQUITTED.

William Wallace, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit money, was next put on trial; and the Jury rendering a verdict of not guilty, he was discharged.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE WRONG PLACE.

John Sweeney and John Donnell, jointly indicted for burglary, were next tried. By some unaccountable freak the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal for Donnell, and conviction of Sweeney for grand larceny, directly reversing the expectation of those who heard the trial. Sweeney was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, and Donnell was discharged.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Simon Kinney, indicted for forgery, in passing counterfeit notes, was next put to the bar. He pleaded guilty in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

A FEMALE BURGLAR ACQUITTED.

Mary Ann Baker was next tried, on two separate indictments, for burglary. The prisoner was a good-looking American woman, 28 years of age, and her husband, a decent-looking man, who owns a little farm in New-Jersey, and has got one or two thousand dollars in the world, was present during the trial; and his ill health and respectable circumstances were made by the prisoner's counsel the means of exciting the sympathy of the jury. On the trial, under the first indictment, it appeared that a gentleman living at No. 48 East Sixteenth-street, on going home late at night on the 11th of December last, heard a rustling in the hall-way, and presently encountered the prisoner in the dark. he asked who is here, and she said, "It is me, it is me." The gentleman then thrust her into the parlor and shut the door upon her, detaining her until help arrived, and she was secured; she was found in her stocking feet, having left her shoes in the parlor before the gentleman came home, that she might move about the house without being heard. No witnesses were introduced in behalf of the defence. On the preliminary examination, the prisoner had given no other explanation of her actions than that she had been drinking at the time, and didn't know what she was about. Nothing was lost from this house, though in the prisoner's pocket were found several promissory notes and other articles, which had probably been stolen. The Jury, after a short consultation in the case, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The same prisoner was then tried upon a second indictment for a similar offence. A gentleman living at No. 21 Irving-place, was lying on a lounge in a room opening out of the hall-way, with the gas burning dimly, when the prisoner opened the door and partly entered. When asked what she wanted, she replied that a tall man with black whiskers had taken her into the house, and she wanted to see him. She was told that there was no such person in the house. She was then apprehended, and upon her person was found, among other things, some candles, partly burned and some boxes of matches. In the hall-way there were found under the sofa several articles of silver-ware, which had been taken from the pantry and tied up in a napkin. No witnesses were introduced for the defence, and with no other pretended excuse than her own statement that a man had taken her into the house for improper purposes, the Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and she was discharged.

A FORGER FIVE YEARS TO SING SING.

Frank Bryant was the next, and last prisoner tried. He was indicted for forgery in passing two counterfeit notes. The jury were at first unable to agree, but subsequently rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was a young man, of fair appearance, and denied to the end that he was guilty. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For felonious assault: Cornelius Lynch.
For burglary: Patrick McCarty, John W. Bayne, John Delane. David A Brown.
For larceny: Mary Parmlee, John Cunningham.
For forgery: Joseph Verona, James Eaton.

Practice under the Stillwell Act—Is that Act Superseded by the Code?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Dayton Lumins vs. Matthew Brown, Jr.—This was an application to the Court for a writ to arrest the defendant under the "Non-imprisonment act," or "Stillwell act," of 1831.

From the affidavits used on the part of the relators in support of the motion, it appeared that the defendant was a resident of the city of Albany, and that two suits had been commenced in the Superior Court against him. Among other matters it was alleged that the defendant had fraudulently concealed or disposed of his property.

The defendant objected to the sufficiency of the allegations made against him, and submitted that the Justice, sitting as an officer, had no jurisdiction of his person in the proceeding. These points were overruled, however, and after the taking of evidence, upon motion of counsel for relators, the Court allowed the writ of commitment, holding that, although such proceedings had been but little resorted to of late years, the writ in this case was justified by the circumstances shown.

It had been intimated that the Code of Procedure had abolished the statute under which these proceedings were taken. The Court observed, in granting the writ that the statute was still in full force, having never been repealed.

Samuel G. Courtney for relators; Wm. H. Forman for defendant.

Conditional Delivery—Alleged Fraudulent Failure.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Charles King et al. vs. *Edward W. Phillips et al.*—This action was brought to recover the possession, or the value of a certain number of cases of furs, of the value of $1,800, alleged to have been wrongfully taken, and withheld from the plaintiff by the defendants.

The defendants deny that they wrongfully took the goods from the possession of the plaintiffs, and allege that they are the owners of the furs in question.

It appears that the plaintiffs sold the furs to the defendants, and that they came into the defendants' possession in pursuance of such sale.

The plaintiffs, however, contended that the sale and delivery was conditional upon the terms of the sale, which were, that the defendants should give good paper security for the amount of the price of the furs, the goods being sold on eight months' credit. That such paper had not been produced or offered to the plaintiffs, and therefore the sale was void.

That shortly after the purchase of the goods the defendants became insolvent and unable to pay their liabilities, and that the purchase in question was made with a view to such failure, and was, therefore, a fraud upon the plaintiffs, and for this reason also the sale was void, and therefore the plaintiffs had a right to take the goods again into their possession.

The Court held that as the plaintiffs had allowed the goods to remain in the defendants' possession for several weeks without calling upon them for the notes, which were to be given as security, when, if the goods had been sold to third parties they could not have been retaken by the plaintiffs, they thereby waived that condition in the agreement of sale, and the title to the goods became vested in the defendants. That the fact of the defendants' failure was not in itself, and unaccompanied by other facts, a proof of fraud, sufficient to send the case to the jury.

The Court therefore ordered the jury to find a verdict for the defendants.

Buckham, Smales & Green, for plaintiffs; Burrill, Davison and Burrill, for defendants.

An Order of Arrest Vacated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Thomas Dugan et al. vs. *Benjamin F. Simpson.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, and the facts out of which the action arose were stated in the TIMES Jan. 12.

The Court have now vacated the order of arrest, and allowed the plaintiffs to renew the motion upon additional affidavits.

Soldiers and Secession—The Babies Afraid of War Going Home.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Hilton.

Matter of the Application of Recruits to be Discharged from the United States Army.—Within the last week something like a half dozen of Uncle Sam's soldiers have suddenly remembered that they were infants of tender years, and, therefore, not responsible for enlistment. Under this pleasant impression, they have applied to the Court for discharge from their martial obligations, and have been again consigned to their mothers' arms.

One of this sort was relieved yesterday.

It may be that the immediate cause of this stampede is the "war aspect" of things.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Vincent* vs. *Vincent.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Huber vs. *Sehiler.*—Motion denied.

Application of Mayor, &c., relative to the extension of Chambers-street, &c.—Referred to Samuel James, Esq., to take proof of the truth related in the petition.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Woodhouse* vs. *Miner.*—Complaint dismissed and judgment for defendant with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

HILTON, J.—*Schoffer* vs. *Schoffer.*—Divorce granted.

POLICE REPORTS.

WOULD NOT SWEAR LIKE A TROOPER.

Thomas W. Alexander, an individual of soldierly appearance, was tempted to indulge his taste for strong drink on Sunday night, and soon presented anything but a martial and dignified appearance. Indeed he made the mud-gutter his couch, and while seeking "tired Nature's sweet restorer," his reveries were rudely interrupted by one Francis Roberts, an habitual violator of the Eighth Commandment, who seized his gold watch, valued at $50, and ran. The thief's flight was intercepted by officer Zieger, of the Twenty-first Ward, who found the watch in his possession. He was arrested, and taken yesterday morning before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for trial in spite of Alexander's disinclination to prosecute, as he was very anxious to depart immediately for Mexico, where he could indulge his warlike propensities. To secure his attendance as a witness, he was sent to the House of Detention, No. 88 White-street.

A LIGHT-FINGERED VISITOR.

Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday, arrested a reputed thief, named Meyer Goldstein, on the complaint of Margaret Belmont, keeper of a house of prostitution in Mercer-street, charging him with theft. He is alleged to have visited the complainant's house on Sunday evening, and stolen a portemonnaie, containing $48, from a bureau drawer. At the time of his apprehension he had $8 supposed to be a portion of the stolen funds, about him, while the balance he is said to have lost at a gambling-house in Chrystie-street. Justice OSBORN held him, pending an examination.

DESPERATE ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.

Daniel Dority, an oyster-dealer, doing business at No. 56 Beach-street, became greatly enraged on Sunday evening with a man named Joseph Hamilton, growing out of misunderstanding on a trivial matter, and struck him upon the head with a hatchet, inflicting a very bad wound. The assailant was immediately arrested by Officer Stookey, of the Third Ward, and Justice OSBORN yesterday required him to furnish bail in $500 to answer a charge of felonious assault.

AN ILL-STARRED BURGLAR.

On Saturday evening Detective Poole encountered Joseph Roberts, a young man of bad antecedents, walking in Greenwich-avenue, and suspecting that he had been engaged in mischief, he arrested him. On taking him to head-quarters, it was found that he had about $50 worth of cheap jewelry in his various pockets, which were supposed to be the proceeds of a burglary. Subsequently it became known that the jewelry-store of Peter C. Campbell, No. 272 Fourth-avenue, had been broken into on Saturday morning, and robbed of $400 worth of property. Some of that found upon the prisoner was identified by Mr. Campbell as belonging to him, and the offender was committed for trial.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 14.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	91½	50	Erie Railroad......	37½
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	93	612	do........s3	38
3,000	Trea.12⅌cNotes.	101¾	100	do.......stwk	37⅜
2,000	N Carolina St.6s	74½	100	do.......stwk	37¾
500	California St. 7s.	87½	50	do........	38⅛
1,000	do........	87	50	Hudson Riv. R.....	46
1,000	Virginia St. 6s..	74¾	100	do..........	46¼
10,000	Ten. State 6's. '90	74	20	Harlem R. Pref......	38
6,000	Mis. State 6's.....	67	200	do.........	37¼
5,000	Erie R. bds, 1875..	64	80	Chic. Burl. & Q. R.	68½
3,000	Hud. R. 3d mtg b.	86¼	308	do..........	68
1,000	M. C. 8 p.c. 1st mtg sink. F. Ct. bds..	95	100	Reading R......b30	38⅜
2,000	M. S. 2d mtg bds..	52	200	do........	38
10,000	Han. & St. J. R.	55	300	do........	37
2,000	N. J. C. 2d mtg, '63	102	100	do........	37¼
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. Bs.	61	575	Mich. Cen. R......	52
10,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ⅌c. Bonds............	88	50	M. S. & N. Ia. R...	14⅛
5	Bank of America...	106½	25	M.S.& N. Ia. G.Stk.	33
10	Pacific Mail S. Co..	88	100	Cleve. & Tol. R....	32½
160	do..........	88⅜	100	do..........	32¼
210	N. York Cen. R....	77	700	do..........	32
200	do........s10	76¾	450	do..........	31⅝
400	do..........	76⅞	200	do..........	31¾
500	do..........	76¾	185	Chic. & R. Isl. R..	53
100	do.......b60	76⅞	150	do.........b30	53⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.Scrip. s8	75½	500	do..........	52½
810	Gal. & Chic. R.....	65	100	do.........b3	52¾
200	do..........	64⅞	100	do.........s10	52¾
			180	Milw. & Miss. R....	11¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s,'74, Cou.	94	5	Mich. So.& N. Ia. R	14¼
500	Trea.12⅌cNotes.	102½	150	Gal. & Chic. R.....	65⅛
9,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	96½	400	do.........s30	65
1,000	Cal. St. 7s......	87½	100	do.........b60	65¾
2,000	Missouri St. 6s..	67¾	100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk	33½
1,000	do..........	68	50	do.........s30	33
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '64.	105	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	77¼
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st Mt.	102	150	do.........s30	76
14,000	Chi.&N.W.1stMt	42	50	do.........b60	77¾
700	N.Y. Central R.....	77½	50	do..........	78
100	Erie Railroad......	38⅜	125	Cleve. & Tol. R....	33
50	do.......stwk	38¼	400	do.........s30	32½
50	do.........s5	38¼	400	do.........b15	33
125	Hudson River R...	46¾	100	do.........s60	32⅜
100	Harlem R. Pref....	37½	200	do.........b60	33½
400	Reading Railroad...	39	50	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	54
125	Mich. Cen R......	53	50	do..........	54¼
50	do.........b60	53½	50	do.........b30	54⅜
300	do.........s30	52¼	160	do..........	54½

MONDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 5:

Decrease in Loans....................	$499,950
Increase in Specie....................	1,621,513
Decrease in Circulation....................	341,085
Increase in Undrawn Deposits....................	1,694,453

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 14, 1860.	Jan. 12, 1861.	Jan. 5, 1861
Capital........	$69,433,000	$69,158,000	$69,158,000
Loans........	123,582,414	129,125,515	129,625,465
Specie........	18,740,866	26,460,988	24,839,475
Circulation.....	8,090,548	8,357,198	8,698,283
Gross Deposits.	99,247,743	108,709,247	110,453,147
Exchanged.....	23,362,980	20,551,364	23,998,717
Undrawn.......	75,883,763	88,148,883	86,454,430
In Sub-Treas'ry.	7,749,647	2,584,455	3,645,437

The Bank return shows another large accession to the Specie line, and the present is a rising average for the succeeding statement. About two millions went into Bank to-day from California and the Cunard steamer at Boston. The Loans and Discounts are slightly lower, without effort on the part of the Banks at curtailment, a number of which have added a portion of the New Treasury Bills to their line of Loans. The market for Money at Bank is, of course, easy to regular dealers, who are able to offer prime securities, within reasonable rule as to date. Outside of Bank, there are buyers of strictly first-class trade paper, double name, at from 7 to 8 ⅌ cent., and fair lists at 9@10 ⅌ cent. The Stock Exchange is supplied with Money at call at 7 ⅌ cent., with exceptional cases, on choice collateral, at 6 ⅌ cent. The Exchanges on Europe for Wednesday's mail open firm, and the leading drawers on London, quote 105½@106 ⅌ cent.; Paris f.5.35@f.5.32½. The mails by the *America*, delivered this morning, represent the English markets for Grain and Cotton as firm in prices, with a free demand and large sales. In reference to American political troubles, the opinion still obtains in London that a peaceable solution will be arrived at. There is sufficient concern felt, however, to create a partial dullness in our State Stocks, while our three prominent Railways dealt in in that market—Erie, Illinois and New-York Central—continue in steady request above the relative New-York prices as latest advised to the English side. The following are the last London quotations:

AMERICAN RAILWAYS, &C.

	Closing Prices.	Bus. done.
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent. red.........	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ⅌ cent. red.1874.	88 @ 90x.d.	88½ 9
Virginia State, 5 ⅌ cent........	76 @ 80x.c.	
Do. 6 ⅌ cent..........	70 @ 75	
Illinois Cen. 6 ⅌ cent.,red. 1875.	86 @ 88	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent..........1875	86 @ 88	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid.....	29 @ 28d.	28½ ⅛ 8½
Do. do. all paid..........	70 @ 72	
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ cent..........1869	88 @ 90	
Do. (sinking f'd) 8 ⅌ ct..1882	88 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares..........	45 @ 50	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ⅌ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	70 @ 72	
Do. $100 shares..........	15 @ 29	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883..........	86 @ 88	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1864..........	91 @ 93	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. (s. f.) 1876.	95 @ 97	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ c.con. bs,1876....	95 @ 97	
Do. $100 shares..........	76 @ 80	
New-York & Erie 1st m.,7⅌c. '67	91 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ⅌ cent., 1859,	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7⅌c.,'83, assent.	79 @ 81	
Do. Bonds,7⅌c.,'62,'71,'75,do.	62 @ 64	
Do. shares, assented..........	34 @ 35	31½ 5 4½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1865..........	100 @102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1872...	99 @101	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ⅌ cent., convert..	87 @ 89	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ⅌ cent.,ster..	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares..........	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ⅌ cent., 1870..........	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares..........	22 @ 26	

The Stock Exchange opened this morning under a dull but not very depressed feeling, the sales being generally light through first call of the list, and the variations from Saturday's low prices, on New-York Central, ½@⅝ ⅌ cent.; Erie, 1 ⅌ cent.; Reading, 1 ⅌ cent., and the Western Shares ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. The State Securities were lower on Tennessees, Virginias and North Carolinas by ½@1 ⅌ cent., and dull in Missouris, at 67 ⅌ cent. The Railway Mortgages steady, and but few parcels offered. The whole business of the First Board was below the usual daily average But soon after the adjournment, the demand for the speculative Railway Shares improved, and prices before the close of the Afternoon Board recovered pretty much all they had lost, and in some instances were higher than at the close of Saturday's dealings. The advices from Washington were regarded as less threatening so far as further immediate collision between the General Government and South Carolina is concerned. Some of the dispatches to the afternoon journals also intimated a more conciliatory spirit in Congress, and these were not without their influence in closing the market firm in the afternoon. The last prices were about as follows, at 4½ o'clock, on the Street:

Central..................	77⅝	Galena................	65¾
Erie....................	38⅛	Reading................	39¼
Illinois Central.......	78⅛	Toledo................	33¼
Rock Island..........	54¼	Michigan Central.....	53
Missouris..............	68	Michigan Southern....	14⅛
Burlington............	68⅛	Mich. Guaranteed....	33⅛
Hudson................	47	Harlem Preferred.....	37

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a quarterly dividend of two and a half ⅌ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The annual statement of the Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company from the year 1860, appears in our advertising columns to-day. The net earnings of the Company for the year, were $2,258,651 44, and the losses, reinsurance, taxes, commissions, and expenses, amount to $1,471,377 74, leaving the net profits, $787,273 70. The assets of the Company amount to $3,354,640 39. The Directors have declared a dividend of 13 ⅌ cent to the stockholders, payable on the 15th inst.; interest at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. per annum on the scrip issues of the Company, payable on the first Tuesday in February, and a scrip dividend of 20 ⅌ cent. to policy holders, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of April next.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in January were:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight....	$14,188 00	$24,515 00	Inc. $10,327 00
Passengers.	6,812 62	8,156 03	Inc. 1,343 41
Total..	$21,000 62	$32,671 03	Inc. $11,670 41

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the week ending Jan. 7 were as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers..................	$3,562	$3,768
Freight..................	5,776	9,253
Total..................	$9,389	$13,022
Increase..................		$3,683

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the first week of January were:

Passengers..................	$6,344 85
Freight..................	11,989 15
Mails and express..................	855 83
Total..................	$19,189 82
Corresponding period in 1860..................	13,933 58
Decrease in 1861..................	$5,256 24

We understand that the circulating notes of the Pittston Bank of Pennsylvania continue to be redeemed at the Metropolitan Bank at the same Exchange—¼ ⅌ cent. discount—as on New-York interior currency.

The New-York *Herald* of to-day has the following:

"We have made inquiries at the office of the Erie Railroad Company with regard to the clause in the agreement for the reorganization empowering the new Trustees to assess the Stock and Bonds. We learn that the mortgage bondholders are not liable to be assessed in money, but that the stockholders and unsecured bondholders are. No one seems to know what may be the probable amount of any assessment in money to be levied after the sale, but it seems to be well understood that there must be such an assessment levied. Some persons think that half a million of dollars will be all that is wanted; others talk of a million."

A well-advised correspondent sends us the following facts, by way of reply:

"In the above article the entire facts of the case do not appear.

By the terms of the agreement for the reorganization, (article 10,) "an assessment of one-eighth of one per cent is to be paid to the new Trustees," by each bondholder whose bonds are to be exchanged, and by each subscribing shareholder when the exchanges are made, "said assessment to constitute a fund for the expenses of reorganization."

In addition to the above assessment of one-eighth of one per cent, all the holders of Mortgage Bonds, secured by the mortgage which may be foreclosed, and of unsecured bonds and of stock, are to contribute "what cash may be necessary to complete the purchase."

The amount of said contribution is to be a charge upon the net earnings of the road, to be *repaid* before the payment of dividends upon the Preferred Stock, or to be funded as the Board of Directors shall determine.

The facts in the case are well understood. The plan is one of mutual conciliation. It was conceived, and has been carried on thus far, for the benefit of the unsecured Bondholders and the Stockholders, as well as that of the younger Mortgage Bondholders.

It is a fact that *three-fourths* of the unsecured Bonds are already "assented."

It is a fact that of the $11,000,000 of Stock $6,800,000 has also been "assented."

It is a fact that the law allows six months after the road shall have been sold, for the remainder of the Stock to come into the arrangement.

It is a fact that the English Bond and Stockholders are unanimously in favor of the reorganization on the terms proposed.

It is a fact that the net earnings of the Erie Road are sufficient to pay the interest upon its mortgage debt, and at once liquidate whatever assessment (if any) may be necessary "to liquidate the purchase."

It is a fact that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, now in successful progress, is but a continuation of the Erie, and the people of this City and of the West comprehend the importance of this auxiliary. They begin to foster its interests and encourage its progress, for these are connected with their own interests and their own prosperity. English, Spanish and French capital have led the way, and it is gratifying to see the American public following the lead.

With a steady demand from England and the Continent for Erie Stock, and with a growing knowledge of its value in America, as demonstrated by the net earnings of the Road under its present wise and liberal management, there is a reasonable prospect that this Stock will ultimately take its place by the side of Central in the popular favor of American capitalists.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line for the first week in January were:

	1859.	1860.	
Freight........	$14,188 00	$24,515 00	Inc. $10,327 00
Passengers....	6,812 62	8,156 03	Inc.. 1,343 41
Total......	$21,000 62	$32,671 03	Inc. $11,670 41

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Jan. 12.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 5.
Bk. of New-York.	4,901,386	4,727,564	997,740	882,287
Manhattan Co....	5,288,738	6,310,296	1,287,055	1,330,050
Merchants' Bank.	5,515,954	5,406,466	1,102,113	1,046,369
Mechanics' Bank.	3,914,194	3,853,203	705,481	625,175
Union Bank......	2,927,432	3,035,562	752,165	637,101
Bank of America.	6,746,840	6,592,699	1,821,246	1,741,585
Phenix Bank.....	3,343,963	3,523,628	512,273	567,328
City Bank........	2,535,783	2,508,823	695,262	579,746
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,296,235	1,307,308	215,088	195,357
Fulton Bank......	1,425,207	1,389,390	355,095	311,619
Chemical Bank...	2,024,636	2,013,015	1,457,123	1,428,026
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,877,728	1,889,084	289,761	283,793
National Bank...	2,199,954	2,060,073	327,019	309,941
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,726,258	1,746,209	437,030	416,197
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	811,343	824,781	212,971	175,871
Greenwich Bank.	694,367	679,709	120,003	116,544
Leather Man. Bk.	1,920,742	1,944,076	330,234	357,951
SeventhWardBk.	1,267,798	1,273,612	202,129	177,189
Bk.St.New-York.	4,203,061	4,345,627	821,286	949,919
Am.Exchange Bk	7,684,345	7,730,911	1,244,698	1,242,134
Bk. of Commerce.	13,506,382	13,156,037	1,835,701	1,670,426
Broadway Bank.	2,973,993	2,697,179	876,171	525,052
Ocean Bank......	1,640,040	1,705,039	209,858	258,825
Mercantile Bank.	2,274,238	2,274,146	518,663	464,897
Pacific Bank.....	918,828	892,396	250,314	196,096
Bank of Republic	4,292,471	4,154,601	738,624	812,893
Chatham Bank...	771,984	747,707	149,895	120,575
People's Bank...	616,136	633,468	140,492	116,358
Bank of N. Am...	1,751,848	1,685,281	358,250	298,372
Hanover Bank....	1,451,792	1,415,841	217,678	169,979
Irving Bank......	818,653	785,673	131,625	110,589
Metropolitan Bk.	7,296,337	7,539,876	1,188,904	1,110,097
Citizens' Bank...	719,367	697,321	161,661	148,768
Nassau Bank.....	1,688,858	1,742,048	300,640	262,234
Market Bank.....	1,466,514	1,410,982	242,883	182,719
St. Nicholas Bk..	1,029,597	999,367	184,795	181,895
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	2,138,360	2,124,752	327,713	323,285
Corn Exch.Bank.	1,650,781	1,655,133	233,714	223,563
Continental Bank	3,239,443	3,350,200	698,906	537,221
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,031,072	1,025,885	208,135	243,134
Oriental Bank....	496,438	507,603	103,507	96,766
Marine Bank.....	854,806	870,355	138,998	133,718
Atlantic Bank....	520,089	518,076	64,676	61,449
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,381,971	2,386,824	434,890	353,627
Park Bank.......	6,994,679	7,111,378	2,064,816	2,127,009
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	727,260	727,922	120,470	101,094
Grocers' Bank....	493,896	506,469	88,525	83,851
North River Bk..	543,380	536,293	114,817	104,975
East River Bank.	309,644	313,023	61,731	54,755
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	754,003	773,327	135,780	143,844
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	367,616	369,005	51,548	58,842
N.Y.Exch. Bank.	336,715	334,789	26,308	22,587
Bull's Head Bank	445,061	452,606	62,659	36,801
N. Y. County Bk.	316,812	342,897	126,892	89,004
Total..............	129,125,515	129,625,465	26,460,988	24,839,475
	Decrease......	$499,950	Increase....	$1,621,513

BANKS.	CIRCULATION		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Jan. 12.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 12.	Jan 5.
Bk. of New-York	380,284	444,799	3,329,971	3,111,127
Manhattan Co....	363,283	337,152	4,030,460	4,713,147
Merchants' Bank.	198,268	195,214	3,767,035	3,790,641
Mechanics' Bank.	281,252	295,657	2,601,276	2,327,480
Union Bank......	183,742	187,841	2,591,169	2,458,530
Bk. of America...	107,237	114,276	5,592,418	5,240,083
Phenix Bank.....	146,322	145,201	2,098,668	2,144,534
City Bank........	...	...	2,232,301	2,065,286
Tradesmen's Bk..	292,208	291,540	712,109	688,773
Fulton Bank.....	196,040	209,293	1,171,733	1,147,844
Chemical Bank..	278,561	290,366	3,181,844	3,277,745
Merch. Exch. Bk.	125,864	133,466	970,056	913,386
National Bank...	154,942	157,538	1,095,669	962,369
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	183,655	199,088	1,495,030	1,475,638
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	162,847	162,432	664,512	660,211
Greenwich Bank.	165,640	165,488	439,729	412,907
Leather Man. Bk.	286,510	316,930	1,155,959	1,128,210
SeventhWardBk.	208,153	210,261	718,213	684,153
Bk.St.New-York.	256,629	247,393	2,719,010	2,839,931
Am.ExchangeBk.	210,825	201,952	4,708,362	4,761,565
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	6,304,376	6,452,618
Broadway Bank..	269,284	273,199	2,907,024	2,129,923
Ocean Bank......	119,250	127,025	832,439	884,297
Mercantile Bank.	27,377	27,967	1,677,243	1,637,248
Pacific Bank.....	108,074	119,273	794,010	702,111
Bk. of Republic..	185,867	185,442	3,162,094	3,045,707
Chatham Bank...	117,837	117,586	505,667	443,262
People's Bank...	88,208	94,105	453,765	424,490
Bank of N. Am...	81,622	79,120	1,172,280	1,050,730
Hanover Bank....	80,154	83,834	703,843	633,185
Irving Bank......	124,355	124,231	495,627	473,007
Metropolitan Bk.	214,716	202,178	3,742,908	3,683,369
Citizens' Bank...	146,764	161,041	556,320	522,321
Nassau Bank.....	110,308	105,663	1,028,580	1,017,809
Market Bank.....	201,016	205,682	810,169	737,616
St.Nicholas Bank	81,754	86,751	631,818	616,762
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	242,353	272,813	1,146,664	1,122,538
Corn Exch.Bank.	125,363	150,798	750,665	877,181
Continental Bank	189,096	200,088	1,824,595	1,704,352
Bk.of Commw'lth	234,511	240,644	785,797	734,560
Oriental Bank....	90,914	102,971	344,813	322,475
Marine Bank.....	131,595	141,656	486,595	479,390
Atlantic Bank....	87,088	88,182	215,053	211,465
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	176,329	191,321	1,528,361	1,394,639
Park Bank.......	159,886	172,949	7,104,821	7,555,186
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	84,910	93,251	376,825	399,624
Grocers' Bank....	49,522	53,335	310,976	320,208
North RiverBank	73,251	74,419	376,523	355,566
East River Bank.	73,428	82,873	212,511	193,926
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	131,025	142,512	462,666	469,419
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	105,327	110,361	144,918	149,129
N. Y. Exch. Bk..	86,428	82,810	291,923	297,010
Bull's Head Bank	112,783	116,371	416,378	383,699
N. Y. County Bk.	72,577	79,648	313,122	286,116
Total..........	8,357,198	8,698,283	88,148,883	86,454,430
	Decrease......	$341,085	Increase.....	$1,694,453

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 14.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 18⅝; Morris Canal, 53; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. prem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 14, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 39 pkgs. Ashes, 4,677 bbls. Flour, 2,482 bushels Wheat, 76 bushels Barley, 1,290 bushels Oats, 832 bushels Malt, 356 pkgs. Provisions, and 375 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly, at $5 for Pots and $5 12½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Continues in limited request, including Middling Upland at 12⅞c.@13c.; do. Gulfs at 13¼c.; other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Has been in demand, including Java at 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 13½c.@14c.; and Rio at 11¾c.@13c. ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in moderate demand, to-day, at, however, somewhat irregular prices. The snow-storm tends to check operations. Sales have been made, since our last, of 10,600 bbls., including superfine State at $5 35@$5 40; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 70, chiefly at $5 50@$5 60; superfine Western at $5 30@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 55@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 80@$5 90 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State............................	$5 35 @ $5 40
Extra State............................	5 50 @ 5 70
Superfine Western............................	5 30 @ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	5 55 @ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	5 65 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio..........................	5 70 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd..	5 80 @ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands..................	5 95 @ 7 25
Fancy Genesee............................	5 75 @ 5 85
Extra Genesee............................	5 90 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri....	5 85 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is less active, yet is steady. Sales, since our last, of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 10 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 15@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 65@$7 25 ⅌ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $3 30@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 10 for Jersey, and $3 20@$3 25 for Western, and $3 50@$3 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $2 12½@$2 31¼ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled to-day. The demand has been fair for Spring, especially Club, and prices of this description are firmer. Other kinds are quiet at old rates. The reported sales reach 67,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 33; white Western, at $1 55@$1 60; red Western, chiefly at $1 36@$1 38, in store; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 31@1 32; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30@$1 31; Northwestern Club at $1 27½; Chicago Spring, $1 20@$1 23½; red State at $1 35; and inferior White California at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn is inactive at former prices. The reported sales comprise 38,500 bushels, at 70½c.@72½c., chiefly at 71c.@72c. for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 71c. for old mixed Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in request at 75c.@76c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at 36c.@36½c.; Western at 35½c.@36c., and State at 36½c.@37c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 85c.@90c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New are in request at 25c.@30c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Business has been moderately active during the week, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. Week's receipts, 41,136 hides; week's sales, 35,294 hides,—including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER: 300 Buenos Ayres, for Albany, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 551 Buenos Ayres, for Canada, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 300 Rio Grande, for Canada, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 800 Rio Grande, for Albany, 18 ℔s., on private terms; 2,000 Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., part 21c., six months, usual selection; 3,874 Porto Cabello, 21 ℔s., part 18½c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 208 Maracaibo, D. S., for Salem, on private terms; 1,328 Barcelona, 21 ℔s., 18c., six months, usual selection; 2,943 Aspinwall, 19@20 ℔s., part 19½c., six months, usual selection; 650 Rio Hache, 17 ℔s., 17c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 800 Chili, dry salted, 28 ℔s., on private terms; 2,600 Savanilla, 26 ℔s., on private terms; 800 Bogota, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 2,350 Texas, 23@26 ℔s., on private terms; 3,110 Western, 22 ℔s., 16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 400 Southern, 16 ℔s., on private terms; 130 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 40 ℔s., on private terms; 8,000 Association Slaughter, 60@70 ℔s., 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 700 Premium Slaughter, for Europe, 55 ℔s., on private terms; 1,250 Country Slaughter, 60@70 ℔s., 7c.@7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 200 City Slaughter, 68 ℔s., 6½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. In addition to the above, 2,000 Orinocos were sent to tannery, for owner's account. Stock in importers' hands, 225,600 dry Hides, 15,600 wet salted Hides, 4,800 Horse Hides, and 220 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in some demand at $19@$19 25 cash, and $20 50@$21 6 months' credit, ⅌ ton. Other kinds are neglected.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole considerable inquiry has been made during the week, but buyers operate very cautiously, considering even the present low rates too high. A great disparity in views appears to exist among the trade, many, considering the high cost of their present stock, and the advanced prices demanded for the raw material, refuse to sell unless at old prices: while others, having but little confidence in the future course of the market, and thinking the present stock more than ample to meet the requirements of manufacturers for some time to come, are willing to meet the market, and in some instances have submitted to a reduction to effect sales. Receipts from the tanneries continue light, (amounting, this week, to 27,000 sides,) though about equaling the sales." We quote: "Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 25c.@27c.; oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 26c.@28c.; oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@28c.; oak light Southern, good heavy, 22c.@24c.; oak cropped, good heavy, 32c.@34c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19c.@20c.; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good middle, 20c.@21; hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 20c.@21c.; hemlock, California, good light, 19c.@20c.; hemlock, California, good middle, 19½c.@20½c.; hemlock, California, good heavy, 19½c.@20c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 18½c.@19½c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c, good middle, 19c @ 20c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 18c.@19c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 16c @17½c.; hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., poor, all weights, 11c.@13c.; hemlock, slaughter, in rough, 22c @25c., on 6 months' credit."

METALS—Have been inactive at old quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in limited demand, including Common at $1 22½@$1 25 ⅌ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet at previous prices. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in at prices ranging from 35c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 350 bbls., including New Mess at $17@$17 25; and New Prime at $13@$13 25 ⅌ bbl. Hogs are in fair request at 6⅞c.@7¼c. for Dressed, and 5⅝c.@6c. for live, ⅌ ℔. Nothing really new in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard has been depressed. Sales 225 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10⅜c.@10⅝c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ ℔. Beef is in slack demand at old figures. Sales 120 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 50 for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ⅌ tc. Hams $12@$14 ⅌ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 15c.@20c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western ⅌ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Owing partly to the firmness of holders, the current movements are limited. Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $4 12½@$4 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—A fair inquiry continues for really good, clean Clover at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ ℔. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

SALTPETRE—Noticing the business in this article, during the past year, Messrs. R. WILLIAMS & SON, of Boston, remark: "The import of Saltpetre into this port, the past year, is less than that of the preceding year by 23,413 bags, and into the United States by 10,954 bags. The article has fluctuated considerably in the year, the range of prices having been from 8 to 11⅛c. ⅌ ℔. The demand, the past three months, has been very small, particularly through the month of December, and, with increased stocks, the article has become dull, and prices are now nominal, at about 9⅛c. ⅌ ℔. An import of 300 bags, prime quality, has been received from Bombay, and it is probable that a large quantity will be brought from that port in future."

Imports into Boston for the past Thirteen Years:

	Bags.		Bags.
1860..................	64,114	1853..................	82,346
1859..................	87,527	1852..................	105,058
1858..................	75,771	1851..................	58,760
1857..................	126,486	1850..................	76,784
1856..................	89,934	1849..................	69,748
1855..................	110,906	1848..................	63,225
1854..................	117,900		

Total Imports into the United States for the past Eight Years:

	Bags.		Bags.
1860..................	92,640	1856..................	97,356
1859..................	103,594	1855..................	131,763
1858..................	90,178	1854..................	126,628
1857..................	149,228	1853..................	99,413

	Bags.
Stock now at Boston..............................	12,000
Stock now at New-York..............................	1,500
Stock now at Philadelphia..............................	1,800
Total..............................	15,300

The demand for export, the past year, has been very small. Only 762 bags have been exported, and this to Canada, being the smallest quantity for six years, with one exception. Exports the previous six years were:

	Bags		Bags.
1859..................	613	1856..................	14,044
1858..................	10,500	1855..................	30,300
1857..................	49,062	1854..................	18,450

The stock at this time in Boston is 12,000 bags, against 8,286 in 1860—17,468 in 1859. The quantity on the way, up to last dates, from Calcutta, Nov. 8, 1860, is 33,271 bags, and the quantity loading at the same time is 3,200 bags. A fair estimate of the consumption for the year is 75,000 bags.

	Bags.
The consumption for 1859 was..............................	100,000
The consumption for 1858 was..............................	70,000
The consumption for 1857 was..............................	80,000
The consumption for 1856 was..............................	74,000
The consumption for 1855 was..............................	105,000

TALLOW—We have heard of sales of 15,000 ℔s. at 9¾c.@10c.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 19½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet, yet steady. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 10½d.@11d.; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@13-32d. ⅌ ℔.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ⅌ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ⅌ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate—JAN. 14.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

House and lot No. 31 Bond-street, 25 by about 124. $17,050

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—RAREY'S LECTURE ON HORSE-TAMING.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.
WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—AFFAIR OF HONOR—THE SWISS COTTAGE
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.
THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA FIAMINA.
NEW BOWERY THEATRE—A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK—A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—SMILES AND TEARS—Evening—MAGIC WELL—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.
HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Judge SMALLEY delivered an important charge to the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on the law of high treason. He told them that the seizure of United States property and firing on the United States flag by persons owing allegiance to the United States, constituted high treason by levying war; that no State could absolve citizens from their allegiance to the General Government; and that neither South Carolina nor any other State could legally protect citizens of other States in waging war against their Government. He laid down the legal definition of treason, and declared it to be the duty of all good and true citizens to do everything in their power to suppress rebellion, expose treason and bring traitors to justice.

No new movements of importance have taken place at Charleston. Gov. PICKENS yesterday sent an Aid to Fort Sumter with dispatches for Major ANDERSON, but the nature of their contents did not transpire. The Legislature of South Carolina have unanimously passed resolutions declaring that any attempt by the Federal Government to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter will be regarded as an act of open hostility and a declaration of war. The resolutions also approve the action of the military in firing upon the *Star of the West*.

Messrs. HAYNE and HALL, the former a messenger on behalf of Gov. PICKENS, and the latter for Maj. ANDERSON, arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon, but neither of them at last accounts had seen the President or any member of the Cabinet, and the nature of their mission was not known.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, yesterday presented in the Senate a bill proposing amendments to the Constitution, to be voted on by the people on the 12th of February. This bill, which carries out substantially the ideas of Mr. CRITTENDEN, though with some variation of detail, will be found in full in our report of the proceedings. In the absence of Mr. CRITTENDEN and other Senators, Mr. BIGLER preferred to postpone its consideration and reference. During a brief discussion in relation to it, Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, announced the secession of his State from the Union, and said that although he and his colleague, had not yet received official notice of the State's action, they should decline hereafter to take part in the Senate's proceedings. Mr. GRIMES of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was laid over, calling upon the President for information relative to the alleged intention of certain men or bodies of men to obstruct the free navigation of the Mississippi. Consideration of the Crittenden resolutions was postponed until to-morrow at 1 o'clock. Mr. POLK, of Missouri, then addressed the Senate, the subject under consideration being the resolution offered by Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, calling for information regarding the attempt to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter. He found the Republican Party answerable for all the ills which now afflict the country, and insisted that the only means by which the Union could be saved was through such guarantees from the North to the South as would assure the latter equal rights and facilities in it. In the House, Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee of Thirty-three to report the proposition of Mr. CRITTENDEN for the pacification of the country, but objections were made, when Mr. ENGLISH gave notice that at the proper time he should move a suspension of the rules; and subsequently did so, but without success. Several measures were introduced bearing on the present condition of affairs, which were referred to the Select Committee of five on the President's Message. A resolution was adopted instructing that Committee to consider and report as soon as possible upon that portion of the Message which recommends that a vote of the people be taken upon the great questions at issue between the North and South. Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, made an effort to appoint to-day for the consideration of the bill providing for the organization and discipline of the militia of the District of Columbia, but he failed by one vote. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, and the general debate which was on Saturday agreed to, was commenced by Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, who took strong ground against the right of secession, and closed with an appeal to all conservative men to rally to the support of the Constitution and the Union. He was followed by Mr. COX, of Ohio, who will be succeeded by Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, to-day. Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, presented the majority report of the Committee of Thirty-three; Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, obtained leave to have the minority report printed, and the House adjourned.

In the State Senate yesterday, Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill providing for submitting the Crittenden amendment to the people at an early day, and another for a more perfect organization of the militia. In the Assembly, Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill to "further secure the people of the State against involuntary servitude." It is an anti-rent measure, and does not refer to negro Slavery. It provides that holders or owners of estates in fee shall not be liable to involuntary service or to involuntary obligations of any kind to any person as the condition or obligation of such ownership, except when such obligation has been made a lien on the premises by mortgage or otherwise.

By the *America's* mails, which reached this City yesterday morning, we receive interesting details of the important events that have lately occurred in China. The ceremonies observed at the signing of the Convention between Great Britain and China are graphically described by a correspondent of the London *Times*. Lord ELGIN entered Peking with great pomp and military display, and in all his actions endeavored to impress upon the Chinese mind that in agreeing to the establishment of peace, and signing the new Convention, he was conferring an immense benefit upon the people. Prince KUNG, the Emperor's brother, and the Commissioner appointed to negotiate, was treated with very little ceremony by Lord ELGIN, and the policy of attempting to overawe the Chinese, which the British have pursued from the outset, was strictly observed to the most minute particular. We have already given the points of the Convention, and print now the document in full. The land ceded to Great Britain is an insignificant strip of territory opposite Hong Kong—useful only to the British as a healthy locality for the rendezvous and encampment of troops.

The Trustees of Clinton Hall, where Mr. H. R. HELPER was announced to lecture last evening, on "Two Systems of Labor," refused to permit him to hold forth there, on the ground that the excited state of public feeling gave reason for apprehension of trouble. A crowd assembled in Astor-place was disorderly in its expressions of disapprobation of Mr. HELPER and his principles. The Police finally dispersed it, arresting Col. H. H. TITUS, one of its ringleaders, who was locked up in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house.

The Board of Aldermen last evening appointed a Special Committee, to consider and report upon the present manner of publishing the proceedings of the Board—the present system being complained of. A resolution was adopted virtually requesting the Legislature to transfer to the control of the Common Council the $100,000 appropriated for building a new Court-house under the direction of the Supervisors. A Special Committee was appointed to report what amendments are necessary to the City Charter—provided that the Councilmen concur. Various motions for retrenchment, and the appointment of Investigating Committees, offered by Alderman DAYTON, were defeated. The Standing Committees were announced. The debates were unusually interesting. The Board of Councilmen at last organized by the reëlection of MORGAN JONES for President, who made an address, in which he declared he would be governed in all his rulings by a strict sense of right and justice; the Board being then considerably exhausted by its efforts, adjourned to Thursday next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Coroner's inquest yesterday upon the body of the man, who was found murdered on Sunday evening, opposite No. 205 Bowery, resulted in establishing his identity. His name is JOHN SEXTON, as was at first suspected, from the fact that he had a card in his pocket with that name upon it. Several witnesses were examined, but their testimony developed no facts tending to point out the murderer. It was shown that deceased had been drinking freely for several hours previous to his death, and that he was last seen, scarcely an hour before he was murdered, in the company of a young man named EDWARD DOYLE, who is in custody, and will be called upon to testify to-day. The inquest was held at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, where it will be continued at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, a petition was drawn up for the commutation of FREUND's sentence. The Court and jury signed it. The entire day was consumed by the part trial of SIMON KATZ, indicted for arson in the first degree. The case is still on. In the General Sessions there were quite a number of acquittals, to balance which are reported six sentences to State Prison for an aggregate of twenty-three years and nine months. In the Supreme Court at Chambers, Justice BARNARD held that the Stillwill or non-imprisonment act of 1831 was still in full force and effect, and that it was not affected by the Code of Procedure.

The Stock Market was dull early in the day yesterday, but subsequently recovered and closed rather stronger in the afternoon than on Saturday. New-York Central, 77⅝@77¾ ℘ cent.; Erie, 38¼; Illinois Central, 78¼. The Bank return shows a further gain on the Specie line of $1,621,000. Exchange on London, 105¾@106.

The snow-storm checked business. Breadstuffs were less freely purchased. Prices of Flour and Wheat were somewhat unsettled. Corn was steady. Cotton, Groceries, and Provisions were quiet. A moderate demand prevailed for Hay, New Hops, Rice, Whisky, and Tallow. Clover Seed was in request. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

Who Rule the South?—Where Lies the Strength of the Disunion Movement?

In the analysis of Southern society, attempted by us in the TIMES of yesterday, we stated the number of slaveholders contained in the eight highest grades, as classified in the census report. It will be remembered that there were only two men in the South, in 1850, who owned so many as one thousand slaves; only nine who owned so many as five hundred, and under one thousand; fifty-six who owned three hundred to five hundred; 187 who owned two hundred to three hundred, and 1,479 who owned one to two hundred—in all 1,733 who owned one hundred slaves or more. This insignificant number of men constitute the real "South" of which we hear so much, with its large plantations, tilled by hundreds of slaves. Their aggregate ownership is less than 300,000, and if we add the next wealthiest class, comprising 6,196 persons who own fifty to one hundred slaves each, the whole number of large proprietors will be 7,929, owning together about one hundred and fifty thousand slaves. This is less than one-fourth of the whole slave population of the South in 1850, which amounted to 3,204,313 souls.

As we have already stated, there were, in 1850, 347,525 slaveholders, and if we deduct the above number of 7,929, which embraces all the large proprietors, there remain 339,596, who may be called the small proprietors, who by their numbers give real strength to the institution. But these are again subdivided into several classes. We have already spoken of the 29,733 who own twenty to fifty slaves, and the 54,595 who own ten and under twenty, as embracing a larger share of intelligence, enterprise and activity than any equal number of men in the South. Next come the 80,765, who own five and under ten slaves; the 105,683, who own between one and five; and the 68,820, who own but one. Their aggregate number is 255,268, or nearly three-fourths of the whole 347,525 slaveholders. While the interest of these small slaveholders in the institution is far less, individually, than that of the classes already considered, their passionate devotion to what is regarded as the cause of the South, and the dictate of patriotism, is fully up to the standard set by the Southern politicians. They at the same time labor under far less of the conservative restraints which operate upon the larger proprietors. From their considerable numbers, compared with the slaves owned by them, they have less apprehension of insurrections; and at the same time they think they have more to hope than to fear, more to gain than to lose, from such reckless measures as the reopening of the Slave-trade, or the dissolution of the Union.

But we have yet to consider the condition of the great body of the Southern people. In 1850 there were 6,222,418 white persons in the Southern States, and of this number about 1,450,000 were males over twenty years of age. The slaveholders reported in the census embrace many females, as well as those who hire slaves; and if these could be deducted, there would remain not more than 250,000, or little more than one-sixth the number of adult white males. Nearly five-sixths of the white people of the South, therefore, own no slaves, directly or contingently. But it is a mistake to set them all down as "poor whites," in the popular acceptation of that phrase. The poor whites are, properly speaking, those who inhabit the sterile pine lands in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, with their numerous progeny in the Southwestern and Western States. They live in extreme penury, from want of regular employment, and subsist upon coarse and meagre fare, which they derive in part from a wretched cultivation of corn patches on poor lands, with fishing, hunting and stealing. They are almost entirely illiterate. The census puts down their number at 494,161 in the Slave States above the age of twenty years. But it appears that about 450,000 non-slaveholding whites had, up to 1850, emigrated to the three Northwestern States—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It is probable that many of them were enterprising citizens; but the fact is notorious that the poor illiterate class constituted the bulk of this Southern emigration to the Northwest. If proof were needed on this point, it is found in the correspondence of numbers between the emigrants from the South and the illiterate in those States. The former we have stated at about 450,000, and the latter exceeds 160,000. In Michigan and Wisconsin, which contained very few natives of the South, there occurs a corresponding absence of the illiterate class among the native population.

But this question is aside from the one we have under consideration, which is the actual condition of the non-slaveholders of the South. We assume that the whole body of the illiterate class is non-slaveholding. This is not strictly true, as hundreds of slaveholders are known to be illiterate. But the assumption is near enough the truth for all practical purposes. As above stated, this class amounts to 494,161 persons of both sexes. These people, by their own confession to the United States Marshals, can neither read nor write; but we have no means of knowing how often the question as to education was omitted—how often a false or evasive answer was given, or how often the literary attainments were of a character to warrant a certificate of proficiency. If these points could be ascertained, there is no doubt that the tabular column of ignorance would foot up at least double the amount actually stated. We may, therefore, assume that of the million and a half of adult white males in the South who own no slaves, not more than a million are capable of reading understandingly, or writing their names. This million of intelligent non-slaveholders is made up from all classes. It comprises a large body of respectable farmers, located for the most part in the Border States, or in the high lands of those further South; together with mechanics and small shop-keepers in the cities and towns, overseers, briefless lawyers, patientless doctors, patriotic politicians and broken-down gentlemen with their sons.

This great class, which may be said to constitute the mass of the Southern people, since it is larger than all others combined, has been thoroughly indoctrinated with the Pro-Slavery creed. It has all the passions and the ambition of the slaveholding classes, while it lies under none of the restraints which the possession of slaves throws around their wealthier neighbors. In the more Northern Slave States the mass of non-slaveholders are beginning to comprehend the advantages of freedom, by comparing their condition with that of the neighboring Free States. Many of them, also, retain an hereditary repugnance to Slavery, which their ancestors derived from the revolutionary era. But further South, with inconsiderable exceptions, the mass of non-slaveholders of the more respectable and intelligent class are thoroughly inoculated with the rabid and reckless spirit of Slavery propagandism. The small slaveholders, who own fewer than ten slaves, and who constitute nearly three-fourths of the whole, are scarcely distinguishable from this mass of respectable non-slaveholders, and the two classes form what may be called the Southern people.

Letters and other private information inform us that the large slaveholders are already sick of their rebellion against the General Government. They are beginning to understand that they have everything to lose, and nothing to gain by success. For the greatest good promised by the politicians to the people—the reopening of the African Slave-trade—would be the ruin of those whose wealth consists in negroes. The effect of that traffic would be to reduce the price of slaves to a merely nominal figure. It is obvious that the large proprietors can have no sympathy with a policy which contemplates the destruction of their property; and we are not surprised to learn that they not only oppose it, but at length begin to see that their safety depends upon the preservation of the Union.

The Powers of the President and his Duty.

In the President's Message, and in some of the speeches in the Senate, the power of the President to coerce obedience to the laws and Constitution of the United States has been denied. It is the fashion, in certain quarters, to consider the Government of the United States a feeble Government, but when it is seen that the President, when necessary, may place himself at the head of the whole land and naval force of the United States, and all the militia of the States, to execute the laws, and to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, his powers and his duty will be found ample for the present emergency.

The Constitution provides as follows:

> "The Congress shall have power:
> To raise and support armies.
> To promote and maintain a navy.
> To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
> To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions."

The Army and Navy have been provided by Congress, and the rules and articles of war have been made. The calling forth of the militia, and using the Army and Navy have been provided for by Congress, as follows:

> "Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such State or of any other State or States as may be necessary to suppress such combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed."
>
> "In all cases of insurrection, or obstruction to the laws * * * When it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary.

The Constitution also provides as follows:

> "The President shall be Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States."

He has thus all the powers of military authority and martial law at his command.

His Constitutional duty is equally plain and comprehensive.

> "The President shall *take care that the laws be faithfully executed.*"
>
> "Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:
>
> I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, *preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.*"

He has all the powers of a monarch in case of war, insurrection, or opposition or obstruction to the laws of the United States, and it is not left to his discretion whether he will dispense with the law or neglect it, or allow it to be trampled under foot, or nullified or seceded from. His duty is plainly declared and enforced by the solemn sanction of an oath.

The power of the Government begins now to be felt. The people are aroused. The Army is on the alert. The State authorities and the vast army of the militia are getting ready to march. The giant will soon shake himself for action. If necessary (and how soon may it not be necessary) the Federal Capital may be under martial law. Let the citizens of the District and its vicinity, including telegraph men—let the "five hundred"—let Gen. BICKLEY and the Knights of the Golden Circle—let WISE and the minute men—let "rebel and traitor" Senators—let those who declare that South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi are no longer in the Union, yet still occupy their places in Congress to embarrass the Government, and those who have counseled invading and capturing the forts of the Union, read and inwardly digest the following rules and articles of war:

> "Article 56. *Whosoever* shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial."
>
> "Article 57. *Whosoever* shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial."

ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER, who were not in the army of the United States, nor even citizens of the United States, were tried by a Court Martial and executed with a short shrift for "aiding, abetting and comforting the enemy."

Our enemies are none the less enemies because they are of our own household. In the whisky insurrection it was decided that, "An insurrection committing acts of violence in arms with a view to render void an act of Congress, or to prevent its execution by force and intimidation, is a levying war against the United States." And in BURR's case, that when a body of men are assembled for the purpose of making war against the Government, and are in a condition to make that war, the *assemblage* is an act levying war. If men be enlisted, and marched and prepared for battle, though they do not arm to action, yet it is an overt act of levying war. So is cruising in a warlike form; and not only the persons who bear arms, but those who assist otherwise are included among those levying war. There is no lack of enemies to be aided, abetted and comforted by spies and traitors.

The Ideas on which Secession is Based.

We copy herewith extracts from an article in DE BOW's *Southern Review*, for January, written by Major W. H. CHASE, of Pensacola, Florida, one of the most respectable and widely-known gentlemen in the Southern country, which present the whole *animus* on which secession is based, and express with entire fidelity and accuracy the Southern view of this movement, its desirableness and commercial advantages, and the complete impunity and protection with which it is to be accomplished. If the public wish thoroughly to understand the position of the Southern mind on this subject, we entreat careful attention to the following from that article:

SOUTHERN SECESSION—ITS STATUS AND ADVANTAGES.

The secession of these States must necessarily be a *peaceful one*, because England, France, the rest of commercial Europe, and the Western and Northwestern States of the Union, require that it should be.

The programme of secession would be inaugurated by proceedings deliberate, dignified and determined.

This great revolution would be duly announced in advance of the overt act, so that England and France especially, and the Western States, should be made acquainted with its nature, and with the great *commercial benefits* that would result to them by its development.

The nature of the revolution would be due to a radical change in the political and commercial relations of the seceding States with the commercial world, at home and abroad; by which a free market would be opened to general commerce; by which the great West would be relieved of duties ranging up to thirty per cent. on foreign articles consumed by its inhabitants; and by which their great staples would flow freely through the rivers and railways to Southern ports and sections; and there, in combination with the cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco of those sections, form the basis of exchanges with the world.

The benefits to be derived to the commercial nations, at home and abroad, would be: First, the products of the great West, as well as of the South, whose chief interests lie in agriculture, would be transported to the home and foreign markets at cheaper rates than many of them now are, because the lines of railways to the Southern ports would transport freight every day in the year, unimpeded by the snow of Winter; and, second, the foreign ships, being placed under free-trade principles, would so powerfully compete with the Northern ships as to reduce freights from its Southern ports to the lowest living rates. England and France, thus stimulated, would especially increase their steam commercial marine; and, in a very short time, relieved of the great burdens now imposed in discriminating duties by the Government of the Union, *they would become the chief carriers of American products and supplies.* Their ships would come loaded with products of every nation, and, delivering them at Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Fernandina, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans, would be reloaded with the rich products of the South and West. In less than six months from this time, every one of the above ports will have been connected directly by railways with the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, and with the vast regions lying to the north, the south, the east and the west. Nor are these facilities of intercommunication of the South with the West necessary to be mentioned in order to demonstrate the great political and commercial advantages which would be due to the secession of the Cotton States, and which would be enjoyed by them and all countries trading with them.

Demonstrations already made, so patent to the mind of the statesman, viewing them either in their political and commercial, or in their national and international aspects, will be keenly perceived and vigilantly observed, as their resultants are disclosed. And so important—almost vitally so—will they be to the interests of the observers, that the men of the West and the East *will pause in their threatened hostility to the revolution, while England and France would send powerful fleets to insure its peaceful maintenance.* The men of the West would not only instantly pause in any hostile course to it, *but they would demand that their great section should be united politically*, as it would be commercially, to the new Confederacy. In this movement they would be joined by such of the Slave States as had kept aloof from the first movement of secession. And thus that great movement would have led directly, and in a brief time, to a more perfect union among *twenty-four States*—leaving the *shipping State* of Maine, and the commercial and manufacturing States of Massachusetts, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania to work out their salvation in their own way. They would have a clear field to work in, for their present basis of trade, navigation and manufactures, *would have been entirely swept away.* Indeed, all the great and glorious material prosperity they now enjoy, and so much boast of, would become "as the baseless fabric of a vision—leaving not a wreck behind."

The first demonstration of blockade of the Southern ports would be swept away by the *English fleets of observation hovering on the Southern coasts*, to protect English commerce, and especially the free flow of Cotton to English and French factories. The flow of Cotton must not cease for a day: because the enormous sum of £150,000,000 is annually due to the elaboration of raw Cotton; and because 5,000,000 of people derive their daily and immediate support therefrom in England alone, and every interest throughout the kingdom is connected therewith.

Nor must the Cotton States be invaded by land, for it would interrupt the cultivation of the great staple. The great cotton zone of the world must never cease to be cultivated; the plow and the hoe, and the cotton gin must never cease to move; but war and invasion would tend to that result, or at least create dangerous obstruction to cultivation. *Invaders, then, would have to be restrained by force.* And whence would that force be derived? From what has already been briefly considered, the answer is easily framed. *The force would be derived from the West*, whose interests lie in the free ports and free markets of the South. *The force would be derived from England and France*; whose interests are deeply concerned in maintaining an uninterrupted supply of Cotton, in the free trade of the Southern and Western countries, and in the carrying trade of their great products; and the force would be derived from Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia—the frontier Slave States through which Northern people would not be permitted to pass; *and if they were, England would check that movement by blockading New-York, Boston, &c.!*

Assuming the revolution an *au fait accompli*—a thing in its fulfillment complete within itself, and its fulfillers actuated by no desire to take one step backwards in the process—the question will be again asked, What will be the *status* of the Slave or Cotton States in their sovereign and independent condition? And it will be again answered, that it will be that which is due to the inherent power of dependence, and the prosperity due to the possession of the *cotton zone* of the world; and it may again be further answered, that this power and prosperity will be, and, indeed, is, *triply fortified and maintained by the entire power of England, France*, and the commercial world, whose interests, almost vitally so, depend upon the production of millions of bales of cotton in the Slave States; while the prosperity of those leading nations would be greatly enhanced by the free markets and free ships which the declaration of free trade would open to them. And while these things were enacted with a celerity due to the advantages to be reaped by these agricultural States, an *exodus*, unexampled in the world's movement, either of traditionary or historical times, *would pour forth from the dark and fanatical regions of the North, into the smiling regions of the South and West.* The migration from Europe, under the influence of free trade, and the increasing demands for American production, would produce a movement in that direction far surpassing any known in the history of European exodus into America. Thus, population, with its attendant wealth and power, would be stimulated and increased; and through such an example, the neighboring States, Provinces and colonies throughout the North American continent, would be urged to assume the same status. The fanatical demagogues of the Northern and Middle States would be deprived of power by an indignant and ruined people; but the States, with energies and intellect awakened by the severe ordeal to which a dissolution of the Union will have subjected them, would either claim to be *admitted into the new Confederacy* of Free Trade States, or, in their independent condition, endeavor to recover their losses in some degree by the adoption of free trade principles. To this political and commercial condition Canada and the British Provinces must come at last; and to this condition Cuba and Mexico would willingly assimilate, either by annexation to the Southern and Western Confederacy, or by the practice of free trade principles as sovereign and independent nations.

Under the movements, and through their attendant wealth and power, the completion of the great lines of communication, and the commencement of new ones, would connect the valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri, Red River, the Rio Grande, and the magnificent valleys of Mexico, with New-Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Key West, Fernandina, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk. Under these influences, the values of property would be enhanced, and yet not to a degree so as to discourage any one from efforts to possess it. While the aggregate value of the lands in the South or West would be greatly increased, there would be millions of acres held within our wide domain at prices that any industrious man could give. For, great as the influx of laborers and cultivators would be to our Southern and Western fields, yet the "further Ind" would still unfold its rich soil to their enterprise and industry.

A Confederacy possessing such elements of wealth, prosperity and power, would possess also the elements of peace at home, and the means, under a wise and just Government, of preserving it with foreign nations; because, producing naturally what those countries wanted, and could not do without, and requiring what they produced in manufactures and by handicraft, they would, as it has already been shown, *remain in sympathy with the new Confederacy.* Hence, no armies or navies would be required to preserve either national or international relations; neither these, nor a host of office-holders due to the collections of revenue of a high tariff, would be necessary to the maintenance of the government of the Confederacy. In short, the annual expenditures for the same need not, for all efficient purposes, *exceed those now due to one of the large States of the Union.*"

Here is a true representation of the state of the public mind South as it was two months ago, and as it is to-day, except among the suffering and thoughtful, and with which we at the North are called upon to deal. How can we meet it or deal with it? How can we occupy their stand point, or they ours? Where is the medium of communication between conditions so entirely antagonistic, and upon what possible basis can our differences be composed?

There is but one solution of this matter. The South have wrapped themselves up in dreams; they are in a state of mental ecstacy from self-glorification. The nonsense can be taken out of them only in one way—*by practical experience of the results of secession*, which, instead of being the state of exaltation they picture, is humiliation, destruction and death. What South Carolina is tasting all must drink to the very lees. Nothing but a feeling of complete immunity and protection could have given Southern people such airs of superiority and insolence as they have displayed, or induce them to rush madly into the vortex of disunion. They unfortunately forgot one element in the calculation—that producing a staple they could neither eat, drink nor wear, and nothing else, it was more important for them to *sell* than for others to *buy*. To them raising and selling was food, clothing and shelter, and the luxuries as well as the necessities of life. That they would continue to produce and sell, the world had the best of all guarantees—the instinct of self-preservation. With fair crops it never troubled itself, well knowing it would sooner or later get what was produced, unless Southern people and Southern institutions were rubbed out. It is only of a dearth or a short crop, or a succession of them, or a civil war, or negro insurrection, that the public have had a dread. The loss of a cotton crop would be a serious thing; but there is not the least danger of losing it after it is produced. When Southern people cease to live, then will they cease to send it to market.

The South, in the frame of mind described, must, at the reception they have encountered from the friends who were to lend them their Armies, and blockade for them the Ports of New-York and Boston, have been overwhelmed with a stupor as excessive as was our own at the outset of their mad career. The English are not such ignoramuses as not to know that any disturbance of the kind reduces the price of cotton and puts money in their own pockets. They are quiet as lambs at the very moment the South supposed they would be rushing to their rescue with ship-loads of gold. They have several months' supply of cotton on hand, and well know that in due time hunger will send forward the new crop. About this they do not borrow a moment's anxiety. They have had to deal with insolent and turbulent fellows themselves, and understand well the difference between passion and necessity. But there is one thing about which they are as excited as ourselves—the monstrous impudence, assumption and lawlessness of the Cotton States, and the revolting doctrines upon which their new Confederacy is to be based. They speak with an indignation and earnestness at which the most rampant Secessionists must quail. Cotton or no cotton, Englishmen are not afraid to call infamous things by their right names, or hurl their execrations at those who outrage humanity and the moral sense of mankind.

If the South could have had the experience it has gained within these two months before committing the acts that led to it, they never would have taken the first step. It is not pleasant to brave the common sense of mankind, or to be an outlaw to the great family of nations. It is still worse, if possible, to be cut off from all commercial relations with it, by which property is destroyed, social order subverted, and distress and squalor take the place of abundance and elegance. This is not the haven to which our Southern brethren set sail. They thought they were clearing for a very different one. Still less will they like the compliment of being saluted as madmen, and of being treated as such by the great family of mankind.

If the South had had an ordinary business training, or even the rudiments of a correct political economy, they would never have been caught in such a scrape. But without reflection or experience they have been content to take on trust the wild visions of a MCDUFFIE or CALHOUN, and seek to realize in life their insane speculations. The result, in part, we have before us. All business is paralyzed. Cotton still remains in first hands; food is well nigh exhausted. The only salvation is in retracting their steps. But this we do not immediately expect to see. The cup of shame and mortification is not yet fully drained. At the North we have hardly anything to do but to let self-inflicted justice have its own way. In time it will bring the offenders to a proper sense of their condition, and to a conviction of what is due to themselves, to the Northern States, and to the world.

Card from Capt. McGowan.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 14, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen an article in the columns of the TIMES of this morning, in relation to the late trip of the steamer *Star of the West*, under my command, to Charleston, S. C., I can scarcely believe that had you known the circumstances of the case you would have published it. Your informant has misled you in all the particulars. In the first place, my orders from Mr. ROBERTS, the owner of the ship, were *confidential*, and up to this time *no* person has seen them. The statement that I had orders to beach the ship and land the troops and provisions in small boats is equally untrue. This plan was one of my own, and would have been adopted, with the sanction of the officers commanding the troops, in event of the ship having been disabled by Fort Moultrie, but that plan was defeated by the firing of the battery on Morris Island. We had *no revenue flag* on board, consequently we could hoist none. A large garrison flag, 30 by 40 feet, had been furnished to me, with orders to hoist it in case Fort Moultrie fired upon the vessel—and that being recognized, Major ANDERSON would protect the ship by the guns of Fort Sumter. After the first shot being fired this flag was hoisted at the fore, and could be plainly seen from Fort Sumter.

In regard to "my presence of mind having deserted me," I will leave to the officers and men who were under my command. I did not attempt to wear ship for the purpose of leaving the harbor, until I saw there was no possible hope of reaching Fort Sumter, either in the boats or in the vessel, my position being entirely commanded by the battery on Morris Island on one hand, and Fort Moultrie on the other.

In regard to the wearing the ship under such a "harmless" fire, and in such an intricate channel, with barely water enough to float my vessel over the bar, no buoys in the proper places, the ranges all cut down, with the assistance of no person on board who had ever been in Charleston before, I consider, under these circumstances, it required more than ordinary judgment, and some measure of coolness, to manœuvre as I did on that occasion, bringing out over two hundred and fifty people safely.

You must have had a great confidence in the resisting qualities of the *Star of the West*, to suppose she could have withstood the fire from a battery of heavy guns located in Fort Moultrie, which was built to defy the navies of the world.

Your obedient servant, J. McGOWAN.

Having performed what we deemed a duty to the public in calling attention to this matter, we have no disposition to enter upon any controversy in regard to it. We accordingly submit Capt. McGOWAN's statement to the public judgment without special comment.

Capt. McGOWAN states that his instructions were confidential,—and that he could not have been expected to hoist a Revenue flag, inasmuch as he had been furnished with no such flag, either by Mr. ROBERTS, the owner, or Messrs. A. H. SHULTZ & Co., the charterers of the ship. Of course we have no right to question the entire accuracy of this statement; yet, unless we are greatly mistaken, both the parties named have expressed surprise and some degree of censure, since the Captain's return, that he did not hoist that flag. If they neglected to provide him with the means of fulfilling their expectations in the matter, the blame certainly must be transferred from his shoulders to theirs.

We have not the slightest wish to underrate the dangers of the service upon which Capt. McGOWAN had been dispatched, and we freely admit that the utter failure of Fort Sumter to respond to the display of his flag, or to take any measures whatever for his protection, left him in a very awkward predicament. Major ANDERSON certainly acted with somewhat less of decision and energy in this instance than was expected from him by the country. If he knew, or had reason to suppose, that the *Star of the West* was bringing him reinforcements or supplies, or was on a mission from the Government, it was clearly his duty to protect her at all hazards. His first letter to Gov. PICKENS indicated a purpose to do so; but his second letter, written after Gov. P. had informed him of the character and probable errand of the steamer, evinced a very sudden and singular change of intention. He might certainly have stipulated for her safety, and for her remaining in the harbor, until a reply to his message could have been received from Washington.

It is but simple justice to Capt. McGOWAN to add that he has earned, by long and efficient service, a high reputation for seamanship and gallantry. He commanded a vessel in the Government service at Charleston during the Nullification controversy, and has seen active service in other quarters. Whether he evinced all the resolution and energetic determination which the country had reason to expect at his hands in this emergency, is a question to be submitted to the public judgment. Possibly the publication of his instructions, and a statement from the charterers of the ship as to the means which they provided for their execution, might throw light on the subject and exonerate him from all censure.

THE EXPENSES OF SECESSION.—The Columbia *South Carolinian* publishes an ordinance just passed by the City Council "to raise supplies for the year 1861." Besides a tax of 85 cents on every hundred dollars worth of real estate, and innumerable taxes on horses, wagons, places of amusement, &c., &c., it is ordained that

> *One dollar per head* shall be paid on all *slaves* under sixty years of age, not liable to street duty; which said tax upon slaves shall be paid by the owner or person having charge and control thereof; *one dollar* each on every free negro, mulatto or mestizo, under the age of ten years; *two dollars* each on every free negro, mulatto or mestizo, over the age of ten and under sixteen years; *ten dollars* on every male free negro, mulatto or mestizo, over the age of sixteen and under sixty years; *seven dollars* on every female free negro, mulatto or mestizo over the age of sixteen and under fifty-five years, and *twenty-five dollars* on every male free negro, mulatto or mestizo, over the age of twenty-one and under the age of sixty years, exercising any mechanic art or trade within the limits of the said city."

The heaviest part of the expense of secession is thus levied on those free negroes who have by industry and mechanic skill become able to maintain themselves. Besides a very heavy tax on each head of such family, every member of it, down to the child in arms, is subjected to an additional exaction. The result must be the speedy reduction of this class of persons to a condition of abject poverty, and then they will probably be sold into Slavery. The *sale of free negroes* will probably thus come to be the grand resort of the seceding States for money to defray the expenses of their rebellion. What a magnificent basis for a new Confederacy!

THE FEASTING OF FLOYD.—"What must that people be," exclaimed some philosopher, "whose god is a monkey?" What must those Virginians be, we may add, who make a hero of FLOYD? He has been feasted, we see, at Richmond,—honored like a man who has rendered some distinguished service to his country,—by the dignitaries of that ancient State and such private citizens as they could persuade to join in their ovations. The Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney General of Virginia must have exhausted their resources of rhetorical whitewash in vain attempts to cover up and conceal the black spots of dishonesty resting on the character of their guest. But as to the still blacker and more damning stains of treason, perjury to his official oath, and connivance with traitors there was no whitewash thought necessary. The avowal of these offences, rather, was FLOYD'S distinctive claim to recognition, and the honors of the banquet; it was because he had aided the Disunionists in their schemes to overthrow the Union, that his delinquencies and manifold infamies in the pecuniary line deserved to be forgotten. Such is the present standard of public morals in the State that was the birthplace and home of WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill providing for submitting to the people, at an early day, the question of amending the Constitution of the United States, by engrafting the Crittenden amendments; also, for a more perfect organization of the militia of the State.

A bill, incorporating the Vassar Female College of New-York, was passed.

Mr. FIERO offered a resolution, asking the Hudson River Railroad to report the amount received during the year at each way station.

Mr. TRUMAN moved for such report from all the roads in the State. Tabled, 13 to 12.

Mr. COLVIN moved to take from the table the Assembly resolutions for a joint Committee on Federal Relations. Lost, 7 to 18.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 14.

The Assembly met at 7½ this evening, with a rather slim attendance.

Mr. WOODRUFF presented a petition of the Commissioners of the Croton Department for leave to complete a bridge over Harlem River otherwise than by contract.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in reply to resolutions of the Assembly, submitted a report of the amount of fines received by them and how disposed of, with the information that it had already been furnished in their regular annual report.

Mr. WATERBURY gave notice of a bill empowering the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties to pass a law allowing witnesses in criminal cases the same fees as now received in civil cases.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BENEDICT, to transfer the power of electing inspectors of election, and designating the polls in Albany, from the Common Council to the Board of Police Commissioners.

By Mr. BINGHAM, to further secure the people of the State against involuntary servitude. The bill does not refer to negro servitude, but provides that holders or owners of estates in fee, shall not be held liable to involuntary service, or to involuntary obligation of any kind to any person as the condition or obligation of such ownership, except in cases where such obligation has been made a lien on the premises by mortgage and judgment, &c. It is an Anti-rent bill.

By Mr. WAGER—To amend the law authorizing the incorporation of religious societies. It provides, that no church congregation or religious society shall be deemed dissolved on account of a failure to elect Trustees at the annual election, or because it has changed its name from Congregational to Presbyterian, and further authorizes any Church congregation or religious society, owning real estate to the value of $1,000 or less, to sell the same without an application to the Supreme Court.

By Mr. TOWNSEND—To amend the acts authorizing the construction of Railroads in New-York City. The bill exempts companies from paying license fees, and obliges them to pay to the City one-third of all the dividends payable to stockholders, said dividends to be appropriated to the repair of streets. In organizing a company, books of subscription are to be kept open for thirty days, and a notice of the routes to be published for three weeks previously. All owners of property on the streets through which the roads pass to the amount in value of ten shares, may become stockholders to an amount proportionate to the value of the property they own.

By Mr. BENEDICT—A bill repealing all laws providing for legal proceedings before State authorities in case of fugitives from service, providing that the act shall not be constructed so as to deprive any citizen of the State of his right of trial by jury.

The resolutions, awarding a sword to Major ANDERSON, came up as the special order, and on motion of Mr. BENEDICT, were laid on the table.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Ex-Secretary of State.

Mr. MERRITT moved to recall the resolution asking the Senate to appoint a Joint Committee on Federal Relations. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

Hon. GEO. ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, who presided over the Chicago Convention, and Hon. A. B. JAMES, of Rhode Island, were present in the Assembly Chamber this evening during the session, and were admitted to the floor.

Fires.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 14.

A fire on Saturday night destroyed fifty-nine establishments in Holles, George and Prince streets, and Cheapside, including the American Consulate and Exchange rooms, Fuller's Express, the *Journal*, *Chronicle*, *Gazette*, *Casket*, *Colonist* and *Express* newspaper offices, the Halifax Library, Stewart's saloon, the Irish Volunteer orderly room, the Halifax Fire Insurance office, the Marine Insurance office, the Scotia Marine Insurance office, the Union Marine Insurance office, the Sheriff's office, the Odd Fellows' Hall, stores and lawyers' offices. One man is known to have been killed. Many were injured.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 14

A fire in Cambridge-street this forenoon, destroyed MASON & HAMLIN'S melodeon factory, with a large stock of instruments, fine lumber, varnish, turpentine, &c. Several adjacent buildings were also damaged. The loss is estimated at $35,000, which is partially insured.

Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS' Congregational Church, at Watertown, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was a noble structure, and cost $20,000. Mostly insured.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Jan. 14.

THAYER & STEVENS' large drug store was discovered to be on fire this morning at 3 o'clock. The store and contents were mostly destroyed. Loss about $5,000; insured for $3,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Another Seizure for Violation of the Virginia Inspection Laws.

NORFOLK, Monday, Jan. 14.

The schooner *Leading Breeze*, of Provincetown, has been seized in Hampton Roads by the Inspector for four violations of the Virginia Inspection Laws, and is now in charge of a sergeant.

Trial of Jackalow.

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

The United States Circuit Court meets to-morrow. JACKALOW, the Chinaman, will be tried for murder and piracy. Indictments were found at the last term.

Weather Reports.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Jan. 14.

Yesterday morning at sunrise the thermometer here was 24° below zero. At Middlebury it was 29.

MONTREAL, Monday, Jan. 14.

Saturday was the coldest day of the season. The thermometer stood at 24° below zero. To-day it is 14° below. Weather clear.

A CORRECTION.—The telegraph announced some days since that Mr. J. S. McCHESNEY, of this City, had committed suicide at Watertown, N. Y. We are requested to state that this proves, upon inquiry, to be entirely erroneous. His death was caused by apoplexy, induced by medicines which he had incautiously taken to cure a temporary illness. There is no reason whatever for supposing that he had the remotest intention of taking his own life.

Mr. Helper's Lecture Postponed.

THE REASON: DISORDER AND AN ARREST.

The lecture which Mr. H. R. HELPER, the author of *The Impending Crisis*, was to have delivered on "Two Systems of Labor," at Clinton Hall, last evening, was postponed. The crowd which gathered there early in the evening was confronted by a placard announcing that it was deferred, and by a copy of a letter, posted near the doors, which ran thus:

CLINTON HALL, Jan. 14, 1860.

H. R. Helper, Esq., No. 181 West Twenty-eighth-street

DEAR SIR: Owing to the excited state of the public mind, the Trustees feel it to be their duty to close the Hall this evening.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) EDMUND COFFIN,
Treasurer of the Clinton Hall Association.

The peaceably-disposed read what was written and departed; but a small crowd lingered in Astor-place, evidently bent upon a brawl. They gave three cheers for South Carolina and groans for HELPER, and all who held with him. At length Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who, with 27 policemen, was stationed inside the building, came forth and commanded the loiterers to move on. They seemed "loath for to go," but he soon made them "loather for to stay." One more unruly—a large man, said to be a Southerner—after defying the Captain, was arrested by the latter and conveyed to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house—a large crowd following, cheering for the Union and for Major ANDERSON. The prisoner said his name was H. H. JAMES, and that he was from New-Jersey, that he was 35 years old and was married, and that he had no business in particular. It was afterwards ascertained that his real name is Col. H. H. TITUS, agent, doing business at No. 506 Tenth-avenue—house No. 117 West Fortieth-street. At the Station-house he asked the Captain to let him go, but the Captain said, "You must not get yourself into such business. The laws must be sustained." The Captain asked him whether he had any weapons. He answered that he had not but when the Captain, searching him pulled forth a loaded revolver from his pocket, he said he had no arms except those he always carried. He was consigned to a cell for the night. It was expected that there would be a very serious disturbance if Mr. HELPER lectured. Besides, Col. TITUS, WM. L. WILEY, ex-Captain of the old Police, and Col. VAN ZANDT, were most conspicuous in the crowd. Capt. WILEY, during the evening, was busily engaged in endeavoring to obtain the release of the prisoner. The latter told Capt. CAFFREY that he would give him $1,000 if he would let him go.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TINKERING THE CHARTER—THE QUESTION OF ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE COURTS—A SHOWER OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES PROPOSED—LIST OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a resolution was offered by Alderman BOOLE, and adopted, providing, if the Councilmen concur, for a Special Committee of five to investigate the present manner of publishing the proceedings of the Board, at present complained of as not giving sufficient publicity.

Messrs. Boole, Farley and Brady were appointed on the Committee.

THE NEW COURT BUILDING.

A resolution was offered asking the Legislature to transfer the appropriation of $100,000, for the purpose of building a new Court-house, from the control of the Supervisors to that of the Mayor and Common Council.

Alderman BRADY objected that his proposition to memorialize the Legislature with reference to taking from the Common Council the right of decision on appeals from the Fire Commissioners had been defeated. His proposition had been voted down on the ground that the Board was opposed to memorializing the Legislature on any subject. The fact of it was *there were dollars and cents connected with this matter*, and none with the other. The gentleman could not get out of such a loop-hole.

Alderman BOOLE—You sit down and see if I can't. The fact is the ground belongs to the City and not to the County, and the Supervisors can have no control over it.

Alderman DAYTON thought that the same objections had been applied to Mr. BRADY'S resolution.

Alderman BOOLE thought not, because the former required an alteration of the charter, and this did not.

Alderman DAYTON asked how?

Alderman BOOLE said this was simply asking a transfer of funds from one department of the City Government to another.

Alderman FROMENT could not see that there was any contradiction in voting for this, and refusing to vote for Alderman BRADY'S. That he contended could be enacted without the request of the Common Council.

Alderman BRADY asked whether the Legislature could not make this transfer in like manner.

Alderman FROMENT was willing to vote for Alderman BRADY'S resolution, if the result could be reached in no other way—but this, at any rate, he thought was of sufficient importance to be acted on immediately. The resolution was adopted.

TINKERING THE CHARTER.

Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution providing, if the Councilmen concur, for a Committee to consider and report what amendments were necessary to the present City Charter, and empowering such Committee to take the proper steps to secure the desired reform. Alderman DAYTON supported his resolution in a brief speech, and they were adopted, together with a resolution directing the same Committee to report what amendments are necessary to the act "for ascertaining by proper proof the citizens entitled to the right of suffrage," passed April 15, 1859. Messrs. DAYTON, McCONNELL and BAGLEY, were appointed the Committee.

A resolution was adopted providing that there shall be reported the names of all contractors; the amount of the sums appropriated; the dates of the confirmation, &c.

Mr. DAYTON offered a resolution providing for a Committee to report what difficulties exist in enforcing the ordinances of the City, and what amendments are advisable, and sustained his resolution by stating that the Corporation Attorney was prepared with suggestions dictated by years of experience in the office.

Alderman CORNELL was of the opinion that the Committee of the Board could best attend to the matter, and was amply capable to draft the ordinances of the City. Upon his motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ordinances of the Board.

THE FEEDERS AT THE PUBLIC CRIB.

Alderman DAYTON offered a resolution providing for a Committee to report the names and compensation and occupation of all the employes of the City Government, and supported his resolution with a speech. He wished to have the Committee discover whether there were people drawing salaries for sinecure offices; whether there were any who did not earn honestly the sums which they draw from the City Treasury; whether the hosts and hosts of loungers about the City Hall and in the employ of the Common Council earned their pay in these times when so many honest men were unable to obtain work; whether there was any extravagance.

Alderman BOOLE said the object of the resolution would be obtained by simply calling upon the Heads of Departments for the names of their employes.

Alderman DAYTON replied that this resolution implied the strictest scrutiny.

ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

The Comptroller sent his report, which was ordered printed in pamphlet form—1,000 copies, 250 of which to be given to the Comptroller.

Alderman DAYTON objected to such wholesale ordering of printing, and wanted the matter sent to a Committee.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Alderman DAYTON offered a series of resolutions, providing for the appointment of a Joint Investigating Committee, to inquire and report whether any member of the Common Council, or Head of Department, or Chief of Bureau, or Deputy thereof, or Clerk or other officer of the Corporation, is directly or indirectly interested in any contract for work or business, or the sale of any article or expenditure of money, the consideration for which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any Head of Department, or by the Common Council.

Alderman CORNELL objected that the range of inquiry was too broad. He would vote for a Committee if a special charge was made against any one. The City Charter made any such contract void.

Alderman TUOMEY thought they had had enough of this. He considered it all buncombe, and moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried—11 to 6.

Alderman BRADY in explaining his vote, said the gentleman (DAYTON) had a long rope, and should be allowed to go fishing with it.

Alderman DAYTON undertook to explain his vote, but was ruled out of order by the Chair, who thought the Alderman was trying to make a speech on the merits of the question.

EXTRA CLERKS.

The laid-over resolution to pay J. T. Smith $100 for services to the Committee on Railroads came up. Alderman FROMENT wanted to know what it was for?

Alderman BRADY said the gentleman did not know as much now as he would after he had been in the Board longer. [Laughter.]

Alderman FROMENT acknowledged that, but announced that he was opposed to the principle of employing extra help. He wanted the regular clerks to do the work, and not leave the Board dependent upon outside help. He did not oppose the present appropriation, which passed.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following Standing Committees were then announced by the Chair:

Alms-House Department—Bagley, Boole and Brady.
Arts and Sciences—Frear, Cornell and Allen.
Assessments—Tuomey, Farley and Brady.
Cleaning Streets—Henry, Platt and Brady.
Ferries—Russell, Henry and Dayton.
Finance—Cornell, Platt and Dayton.
Fire Department—Bagley, Frear and Allen.
Croton Aqueduct Department—Tuomey, Froment and Brady.
Lamps and Gas—Froment, Russell and Smith.
Lands and Places—Russell, Farley and Smith.
Law Department—Froment, Cornell and Dayton.
Markets—Barry, Platt and Smith.
Ordinances—Platt, Boole and Frear.
Police—Chipp, Froment and Dayton.
Public Health—Farley, Chipp and Barry.
Public Buildings—Frear, Froment and Allen.
Repairs and Supplies—Platt, Tuomey and Brady.
Roads—Farley, Russell and Brady.
Salaries and Offices—Cornell, Barry and Smith.
Sewers—Barry, Boole and Brady.
Streets—Boole, Russell and Brady.
Taxes—Henry, Barry and Dayton.
Wharves, Piers and Slips—Bagley, Henry and Boole.
Rail Roads—Boole, Cornell, Russell, Farley and Smith.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE SUPERVISORS.

Alderman DAYTON wished to offer a series of resolutions providing for a Standing Committee of Conference between the Aldermen and the Supervisors, to consider all matters with regard to which there shall be any question as to the action of the different bodies.

The resolution was not seconded.

Alderman BRADY wished for the appointment of a Committee of Conference with the Supervisors on the question of affording proper accommodations for the Courts.

Under fear of a debate on this proposition, the Board adjourned precipitately.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD—ELECTION OF MORGAN JONES FOR PRESIDENT—HIS ADDRESS ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

The spell which has so long prevented the organization of the Board of Councilmen was broken, last evening, and the Board was organized by the election of MORGAN JONES as President.

Messrs. LENT and BARNEY were appointed to conduct the President to the Chair, when he addressed the Board as follows:

MR. JONES' SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN: I accept most gratefully the position you have assigned me, and for this kind mark of confidence on your part, permit me to return my sincere thanks. I feel more sensibly the kind expression on your part, from the fact that I know there are among those who have seen fit to elevate me to the position of presiding officer of this Board, many who are better fitted for the position than myself, yet as you have by your votes placed me here, I shall neither shrink from the duties nor responsibilities attached to the office, but shall endeavor, by a strict sense of justice and impartiality of ruling on all questions, to convince every member that a spirit of fairness shall mark our proceedings. Two-thirds of the members of this Board are called for the first time to participate in the duties of Municipal legislation. Many, in common with no small portion of our fellow-citizens, with the belief that the powers of the Common Council are greater than they actually are, especially in regard to the disposition of the large sums which are annually raised by taxation, nominally for the support of the City Government, while, in fact, the larger part of these revenues are entirely beyond the control of the Common Council. Other bodies, however, have been vested by the Legislature with the power of entirely controlling the larger part of the public funds, while the entire responsibility of increased expenditure and augmented taxation is generally placed upon the Common Council. Gentlemen, to you I must look for support in the discharge of the duties you have imposed on me, and I trust you will be indulgent should I not, in every particular, meet your expectation. I shall endeavor to be governed in my rulings by a strict sense of right and impartiality, and should I err at times, you will attribute it to an error of judgment, and not a disposition to do wrong.

Mr. HOGAN here moved to adjourn to Thursday next, when Mr. STEVENSON moved to lay the motion on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was lost. On the motion to adjourn to Thursday next at 5 o'clock, Mr STEVENSON also called for the yeas and nays, as he said, to show that the minority of the Board were not responsible, as it had been charged, for obstructing the public business. The motion was carried and the Board adjourned as above.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE CASE.

OBSTRUCTING NAVIGATION.

The Special Committee to investigate the action of the Commissioners for the erection of the new bridge at Harlem, met yesterday and had a protracted session. All of the Committee were present, as were G. W. SMITH, Esq., Street Commissioner, and one of the Commissioners—Messrs. McLEOD MURPHY and McALPINE, Civil Engineers, and a large lobby composed principally of assistants or employes on the work. The table of the chamber was strewn with maps, plans, law books, official coast surveys, &c., and it was evident that business was intended. Mr. Street-Commissioner SMITH was first called to testify, and he gave evidence as to his connection and meetings with the Commissioners. The original plan submitted by Mr. McALPINE met his decided objections, as it necessitated a change of grade of the streets on the New-York side of the bridge, which would involve the necessity of a vast expenditure to property owners in the vicinity of the bridge and to the City, and it was subsequently modified to the plan under which the existing contracts were formed.

Mr SMITH was of opinion that any bridge constructed upon this or a similar plan would obstruct navigation, even of canal-boats, of which hundreds pass through yearly, and in this he was borne out by Mr. McALPINE, who stated that at high tide there would be only 14 feet of water under the draw, and 8 feet at low tide. He thought that a bridge of this kind and of the materials proposed, could not be constructed for less than the amount of the appropriation, and he thought also that every bridge leading from the City of New-York should be constructed of the most durable and substantial materials.

Mr. AULD, the Mayor's Clerk, and Clerk to the Commissioners, was summoned, and appeared with an armful of documents, which proved to be the minutes of the various meetings held by the Commissioners. He stated that, in obedience to directions from the Board, he had issued some fifty circulars to iron-men and bridge builders invoking proposals for the bridge, but that subsequently, in obedience to orders emanating from the same source, he had caused "proposals" to be advertised in all the daily and weekly papers of New-York, as also those of Westchester County, the bills for which having been paid by the Comptroller, were in the possession of that officer.

Mr. McALPINE was also called on, and being the Engineer selected by the Board, was closely questioned as to the mode in which the contracts were awarded, and he could only state that he believed the sum asked for to be none too much for the construction of such a bridge as that planned and accepted.

Mr. MURPHY stated that he objected to the plan of the bridge because it must obstruct the navigation of the river, and he opposed the operations of the law, because it gave the Commissioners unlimited power. They might go on and construct a bridge which would cost forty millions of dollars under the law, by virtue of which they were acting, and New-York would be compelled to bear her share of the expense. The Legislature had now under consideration an act to repeal all previous action on this subject, but it was a matter of doubt with members whether they could pass any law impairing the validity of a contract, and in this case contracts had been entered into.

Mr. MOTT, a large coal and lumber dealer on the north side of Harlem River, being appealed to, stated that his coal laden boats could pass under an eight-foot draw, but that his lumber boats required from twenty to thirty feet.

In answer to a question from Mr. PURDY Mr. McALPINE stated that to raise the height of the draw from eight to eighteen feet, would involve an additional expense of $25 000, as it would necessitate a change in the height of all the inner spans.

The Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports the death of 425 persons during the week ending on Saturday, Jan. 12, viz.: 104 men, 86 women, 128 boys and 107 girls—being an increase of 48 on the preceding week, and a decrease of 77 on the deaths during the corresponding week in 1860. Of the number 206 were under 5 years of age. The principal causes were: Angina, 3; apoplexy, 6; bronchitis, 15; catarrh, 2; consumption, 68; congestion of brain, 8; do. lungs, 4; cancer, 6; convulsions, adult, 2; do. infantile, 23; croup, 14; debility, adult, 3; do. infantile, 1; dropsy, 6; do. in head, 8; diarrhœa, 3; diphtherite, 12; epilepsy, 2; erysipelas, 4; fever, puerperal, 9; do. remittent, 2; do. scarlet, 35; do. typhoid, 5; do. typhus, 5; whooping cough, 4; inflammation of bowels, 7; do. brain, 12; do. lungs, 45; do. throat, 2; do. tonsils, 2; marasmus, adult, 3, do. infantile, 15; measles, 6; palsy, 5; pleurisy, 3; rheumatism, 3; small-pox, 10; asphyxia, 3; burned or scalded, 5; casualties, 8; intemperance, 3; lockjaw, 3; old age, 4. Nativity—United States, 268; Ireland, 103; Germany, 26; England, 11; Scotland, 5; France, 3; Austria, British America, Denmark, Italy, Prussia, Switzerland and Wales, 1 each; unknown, 2.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE—RETIREMENT OF GEN. DIX.—Previous to his departure for Washington, yesterday morning, Gen. JOHN A. DIX, late Postmaster, and recently-appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, called together the clerks present, and after reviewing the unfortunate circumstances which brought himself and them together, and also such as had brought about their separation, bade them an affectionate farewell. In his remarks, which were necessarily brief, he attributed much of his success to the zeal, ability and fidelity of those by whom he was surrounded; and, alluding to the troubled state of the country's affairs, expressed the belief that, with God's help, the bonds of our country would soon be reunited; and that, when he and those around him should again meet, it might be under more agreeable and favorable circumstances. Three hearty cheers were then given for Gen. DIX, in the midst of which he retired. Mr. WM. B. TAYLOR, the present efficient Assistant Postmaster, is now in charge.

THE WEATHER.—The severe temperature of Saturday and Sunday began to moderate yesterday morning, the wind having changed to the eastward. From 3° below zero on Sunday, the thermometer stood yesterday at 10° above. In the morning a fine snow began to fall, which continued without intermission until 7 o'clock, when it turned to a drizzling rain, the wind blowing quite fresh from the North-east. The change in the weather has rendered the streets very uncomfortable to travel. There was considerable floating ice in the North and East Rivers, which retarded the movements of steamers and ferry boats considerably.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Swiss Benevolent Society, held at Delmonico's on Saturday, the Treasurer's report was read, showing that in November last the cash on hand was $3,517 80, and that the sums subsequently received made an aggregate of $6,184 19. The disbursements amounted to $2,637 84, leaving a balance of $3,546 35 in the Treasury. The officers elected for the year were, M. J. PARLLAN, President; L. P. de Luze, Vice-President; S. Harandt, Treasurer, and Messrs. David Magnin, A. Guerber, S. Egg and Schnall, Commissioners.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.—Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the wood-cellar of the four-story tenement house No. 77 Henry-street, and attained considerable headway ere it was discovered. The inmates of the place were much terrified, and made a hasty exit to the street, but, fortunately, the firemen were able to extinguish the flames before the first floor was burned through. The loss is estimated at $800.

CARELESSNESS WITH BURNING FLUID—FATAL RESULT.—CATHARINE AEBCT, a German woman, 25 years of age, attempted, a few days since, to fill a fluid lamp, the wick of which was lighted. As a consequence it exploded in her hands, burning her so severely that, after lingering in intense pain until yesterday, she died. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body at the late residence of deceased, No. 678 Water-street.

COLLISION BETWEEN A FERRY-BOAT AND SLOOP.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as the Williamsburgh ferry-boat *Marion* was nearing the ferry slip at the foot of Roosevelt-street, she was run into by a sloop, the name of which was not ascertained. The passengers fortunately escaped injury, although a large portion of the ladies' cabin was torn away. The sloop sustained no damage.

SUDDEN DEATH OF E. S. HOWARD, ESQ.—EDWARD S. HOWARD, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., died suddenly at his residence yesterday morning, of apoplexy. The office of the firm will be closed to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER—THE BULKHEAD AT THE FOOT OF FULTON-STREET.

The Board of Aldermen held a regular meeting last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The minutes were read and approved. Under a suspension of the rules, an ordinance was presented to prohibit the scattering of salt upon the railroad tracks or elsewhere in the city. It was laid on the table. A Special Committee of five, on motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT, was appointed, to ascertain what Ward maps are needed, and what the expense of obtaining them will be.

The annual report of the Health Officer was presented, from which we take the following extract:

	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
January	329	291	177	443	620
February	298	260	171	387	558
March	284	295	191	388	579
April	284	245	176	353	529
May	275	246	175	346	521
June	250	217	136	331	467
July	359	295	162	492	654
August	349	373	171	551	722
September	316	291	182	425	607
October	301	272	189	384	573
November	258	278	184	352	536
December	273	274	155	392	517
Totals	3,576	3,337	2,069	4,844	6,913

The report was adopted, and ordered printed.

Alderman DAYTON, of the Law Committee, submitted a report, showing the right of the city to the pier at the foot of Fulton street, and that consequently the bulkhead constructed by the Union Ferry Company at the foot of that street, infringed upon the property rights of the city. The report was ordered printed.

The Gas Committee reported in favor of extending the contract with the Brooklyn Gas Light Company for lighting the streets five years, provided they agree to furnish gas to light the streets all night at the same rate as they now furnish it. The report was laid on the table.

The Common Council adjourned for one week.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The January Term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning by Judge SCHINGHAM and Justices STILWELL and HOYT. The first business in order was impanneling a Grand Jury, when the following named persons were sworn in:

JAMES R. DEL VECCHIO, Foreman.

Chas. Mainger,	Alex. Stilwell,	Jas. W. Elwell,
Geo Spies,	John H. Drake,	Valentine Everett,
A D Whedock,	Jesse M. Folk,	Alex Edwards,
John S. Wilde,	C. D. Willetts,	Jerome Canfield,
Anson Taylor,	Jere. Muncell,	R. S. Wheeler,
John A. Hughes,	R F. Hibbard,	Thos. R. Everett,
Edward Dodge,	Richard Marsh,	Abraham B. Lain,
Peter DeBaun,	Benj. Edmonds.	

After the usual charge, the jury retired to their labors.

THE CANTON-STREET MURDER.—In the case of STEPHEN RICKS, charged with the killing of JOHN SHIRLEY, on Canton-street, last Friday night, the medical testimony before the Coroner yesterday, went to show that death was caused by congestion of the brain, and that the blow given by RICKS was not sufficient to cause death.

CALENDARS—CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY—Nos. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 14, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
The last photograph taken in America of
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,
For Her Majesty Queen Victoria,
will be on exhibition for a few days only at GURNEY'S Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, previous to its departure to Buckingham Palace. The public are respectfully invited to a view of the same.
J. GURNEY & SON.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Call and get a pamphlet containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system. Testimonials from some of our most respectable citizens are added. Pamphlets sent by mail on application. HIRAM W. BOSTWICK, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

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MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT, of this City, treats successfully NERVOUS DEBILITY, and all other diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 10 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening, *Consultation en Français*. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

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I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOY.—I cannot govern him. *Learn* how to *direct* him. You are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction, and a knowledge of this direction may be obtained by a Phrenological Examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

The raw, biting winds make the skin and complexion rough and disagreeable. Ladies will find HOLLOWAY'S Balsamic Ointment an admirable cosmetic—it eradicates pimples and blotches, and preserves the beauty and smoothness of the skin.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.
300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Buckskin Shirts.
Skating Caps, Mittens, and the balance of our stock of Gloves at retail prices, low.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

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SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

LLOYD—BABBITT.—In San Francisco, on Thursday, Dec. 6, at noon, in the Unitarian Church, Stockton-st., by Rev. T. Starr King, SAMUEL H. LLOYD, of San Francisco, to MARGARET A. BABBITT, of New-York.

BROWN—BIRKETT.—In Aigbwith, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Teush Hecker, M. A., Incumbent, STEWART HENRY BROWN, Esq., of Liverpool, eldest son of Stewart Brown, Esq., of New-York, to EMILY FRANCES SARAH, second daughter of James Birkett, Esq., of Aigbwith, near Liverpool.

DIED.

CLASHEN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, DANIEL, only son of Daniel and Annie Maria Clashen, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 Spring-st., without further invitation.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

CASSEBEER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, ROBERT, son of Henry A. and Augusta Cassebeer, aged 10 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 57 4th av., corner of 9th st., this day, (Tuesday,) 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAWKINS.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, ROBERT HENRY, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Hawkins, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 515 2d-av., corner 32d-st.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Monday morning, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, CHARLES LOVETT, son of Henry and Margaret L. Allen, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 138 Christopher-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 16, at 1½ o'clock.

COX.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, EDWARD, only son of Henry and Kate Cox, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 773 3d-av., this day, (Tuesday,) 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WHIPPLE.—In this City, on Saturday night, Jan. 12, MRS. CATHERINE LANSING, relict of the late B. Whipple, of Albany, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son-in-law, Mr. Jeremiah Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

BOWRAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, ELIZABETH ALLEN STUYVESANT, beloved wife of Thomas Bowran, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the relatives and friends of her mother, Mrs. Susan Stuyvesant, and her brothers, Peter J., Charles S., Theodore and George W., are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Theodore Stuyvesant, No. 33 Forsyth st., without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

GILLENDER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, SUSAN, wife of Arthur Gillender.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VERMILYE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, after a short illness, ELIZABETH BREESE HAZARD, wife of Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D.

The clergy, and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Church corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av.

TOWNSEND.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, DWIGHT HODGES, youngest child of Dwight and Emily Townsend, aged 9 months.

BEMISS.—On Sunday, Jan. 13, ANNA DANFORTH BEMISS, aged 9 months and 20 days.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 19 Monroe-place, on Monday, Jan. 14, suddenly, EDWARD S. HOWARD, of the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co., in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Samuel H. and George Howard, are invited to attend his funeral, from "The Church on the Heights," Pierrepont-st., near Monroe place, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock in the morning.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday morning, Jan. 14, ELIZABETH K., wife of Henry B. Johnson, and eldest daughter of Chas. M. Livingston, aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Washington-st.

PADDOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 13, EDITH FLAGG, daughter of Rev. John A. and F. C. Paddock, aged 6 weeks.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 218 Dean-st.

BARNUM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, of a lingering illness, RUSSELL A. BARNUM.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, Ross-st., first door west of Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

STRONG.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday morning, Jan. 12, MASON ROMEYN STRONG, aged 22 years and 12 days.

The relatives of the family, the friends of the deceased, of his father, Rev. Dr. Strong, and of his brothers, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, J. Paschal Strong and Robert G. Strong, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Flatbush, without further invitation. The Flatbush-av. cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

SMITH.—In Port Chester, on Sunday morning, Mrs. MARY C. SMITH, aged 84 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of Isaac Emmons and John Rudderow, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ Church Chapel, Division-av., Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BURROUGHS.—In Bridgeport, on Saturday, Jan. 11, ISAAC BURROUGHS, aged 85 years and 3 months.

The sudden death of Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs—long known among the oldest and most respected residents of Bridgeport—is a remarkable event. They had been married nearly 61 years. Mrs. B. died on the 7th, and her husband, not then regarded as dangerously ill, survived only four days.

DE GROVE.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday, Dec. 20, C. DE GROVE, aged 69 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
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LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 73, Jan. 14, 1861.
43, 9, 45, 67, 31, 15, 40, 24, 25, 13, 42, 21, 1, 18.
Class No. 74, Jan. 14, 1861.
57, 13, 64, 45, 56, 50, 8, 65, 33, 43, 55, 4, 36, 69.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 14, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SLEIGH-RIDE
Is well enough in its way; but the NEW-YORK LEDGER is a much greater luxury. It is far less costly, more exhilarating, more instructive, and can be enjoyed by a good fire at home, instead of going out in the cold for it. Mrs. ANNA CORA RITCHIE'S delightful Story is commenced in this week's LEDGER.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
For the next 30 days.
At either of our three stores,
NO. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL-ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

THE WISE FOR HEALTH ON EXERCISE DEPEND.—Begin the new year with a firm resolution to attend WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Terms, only $16 per annum.

WORKING-MEN, AROUSE!

FELLOW-CITIZENS, the Black Republican Party are rushing us into all the horrors of Civil War; they are refusing to give the South her just rights under the CONSTITUTION, setting up the CHICAGO PLATFORM instead of the SUPREME COURT as its proper INTERPRETATION, thus overthrowing the CONSTITUTION and the UNION at one blow. Let those, therefore, "who produce the wealth of the country in time of peace, and who fight her battles in time of war," speak. Let the working-men arouse, before their liberties are overthrown by a MILITARY DICTATOR or A CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL OLIGARCHY.

Let all opposed to the coercion of a SOVEREIGN STATE and CIVIL WAR, and in favor of preserving the Constitution and the Union as our fathers formed it, speak.

A MEETING
Will be held at
BROOKES' HALL,
No. 361 Broome-st.,
near the Bowery,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
At 7½ o'clock,
And all sympathizing with the above sentiments are invited to be present.

Hon. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, T. W. McMAHON, Esq., and others, will address the meeting.

Jefferson Brown,	J. W. Cochrane,
Joshua Knapp,	P. Wendell Groot,
James B. Bensel,	Thomas Murphy,
Chas. Matthews,	R. G. Horton,
J. Edwin Halsey,	John A. Stemmler,
James Conner,	Wm. Fonck,

Committee.

NEWSPAPER INTEREST FOR SALE—$1,700.—For this amount of cash, half the interest in one of the best paying weekly Republican papers in the Northwest can be purchased. The material is in excellent condition, and the business rapidly increasing. This interest is well worth $2,500, and is a chance rarely met with. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Address WILLIAM TEBB, Grand Haven, Michigan.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—Just published, in neat pamphlet form. Single copies 3 cents; $2 per hundred. The trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents, No. 121 Nassau-st., or by the Publishers, FRANCIS HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

"Such a work was demanded by all the friends of rational progress, for the influence it must exert in elevating the Caucasian race to a proper conception of their mission."—*Hon. D. S. Dickinson.*

NOW READY:
NEGROES AND NEGRO "SLAVERY."
THE FIRST AN INFERIOR RACE—THE LATTER ITS NORMAL CONDITION.
By J. H. VAN EVRIE, M. D.
1 Vol. 12mo. Price $1.

The author of this publication has devoted several years to the great and agitating question of so-called negro Slavery. His work is divided into two parts, first, the specific and radical differences of the races are examined. The color, figure, hair, features, language, senses, brain, &c., of the negro are shown to be only the more palpable specialties, out of a thousand similar ones separating the negro from the white man. Why, when or how the Creator saw fit to thus order things the author regards as immaterial. He simply starts with the facts as they exist. After the negro is shown to be a different being, physically and mentally, his proper relations to the white man are examined, also mulattoism, hybridism and its ultimate extinction, showing the impossibility of inter-union like cognate branches of the white race, the "Slave" Trade, its humanity and inhumanity—chattelism, the education of negroes, the domestic affections, their wide difference from those of the white race, marriage, climatic and industrial adaptation, the American idea of government, Northern and Southern producers, the future of the negro, his natural home in the tropics, the British anti-slavery policy, &c., are the general subjects discussed, showing that the utmost harmony exists between the Northern and Southern systems of society, and that all the supposed antagonism exists only in the minds of ignorant or dishonest politicians.

The work will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of one dollar.
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Is well enough in its way; but the NEW-YORK LEDGER is a much greater luxury. It is far less costly, more exhilarating, more instructive, and can be enjoyed by a good fire at home, instead of going out in the cold for it. Mrs. ANNA CORA RITCHIE'S delightful Story is commenced in this week's LEDGER.

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A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.
I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.
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HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
Organized under special legislative authority, and governed by men of the highest character and skill, the Graefenberg Medical Establishment is guaranteed as a responsible and trustworthy institution, and it is the most widely known and best esteemed medical organization in the country.

SOME YEARS AGO THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY regarding Graefenberg Medicines was received from high literary and religious authority:

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.
FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New-York *Commercial Advertiser*.

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.
N. BANGS, D. D.,
of the Methodist Church.

Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg Medicines has been its
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON,
Which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

Price $1 50 *per bottle* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.
Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,
Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY:
You may consider this certificate as almost a miracle. My wife has been almost dead with female weakness, irregular menstruation, inflammation, whites, falling of the womb, and her general system has been entirely prostrated. Every doctor in the county tried to cure her, but did no good, though each one said it was a plain case. The Graefenberg Catholicon cured her entirely, and I send you this letter with the heartfelt thanks of a grateful man.
JOSEPH P. HARTMAN, Orwell, Ohio.

LAFAYETTE, Ky., June 21, 1860.
DR. BRIDGE: *Dear Sir*—I am a graduate of the regular medical colleges. Eighteen months ago I had seven cases of severe female disease, *which I had entirely failed to cure*. One lady had constant hysterics! One had miscarried seven times, and was in a very low condition. One had every symptom of epileptic convulsions, consequent upon deranged menstruation. Others had Leucorrhœa, Falling, and all the severe symptoms of continued uterine derangement. Having my attention called to the GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, I used it, and *it cured every case. There has not been a single failure in its operation!*
C. J. NORTHINGTON, M. D.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.
Address as above.
☞ All of the Graefenberg medicines are sold at No. 2 BOND-ST., and by all druggists.

☞ *Dr. BRIDGE will visit invalids in any part of New-York or vicinity, and also receive them at his residence in the Graefenberg Institute Buildings, No. 2 BOND-ST., New-York*, and he is permitted to refer, among others, to
HORACE GREELEY, *of The New-York Tribune.*
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, *of Harvard University, Mass.*
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., *of New-York.*

ENTERPRISE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.—Terms of membership $95, payable in instalments of $1 50 per week, which entitles a member to one lot, 25x100 feet, on the line of the Grand-st. Railroad and Hunterspoint and Long Island Railroad, three miles from the ferries. There is also six cottages upon the property, which will belong to the fortunate members who shall draw them at the time of distribution. Attend the meeting and learn full particulars. Meeting this TUESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at No. 185 Bowery.
ISAAC B. REED, Secretary.

Unemployed Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above heading, there appeared in this morning's edition of your valuable paper, a communication signed "R. M.," calling attention to the necessity of an institution, having for its object the temporary assistance of merchants' clerks.

In reply, permit me to inform "R. M.," and the public in general, that such an association exists.

During the crisis of 1857, a few young men desiring, as far as lay in their power, to ameliorate its effects, formed an association entitled the "Clerk's Aid Society." Its appeals to the mercantile community for assistance, I am sorry to add, having met with no response, the original intention to form an association for the assistance of destitute clerks in general, had to be so modified, as to embrace only the mutual aid of its members, leaving but a small appropriation, annually, for non-members.

Information regarding the Society will be cheerfully furnished by its officers.

Not despairing that the noble object of its founders will yet meet with the general support of the mercantile community, and thus an association formed which will be a refuge for all worthy unemployed clerks, I shall be happy to answer any inquiries that may be addressed to me upon the subject, and especially to receive any aid and assistance which the merchants of our City may be inclined to extend to so worthy an object. HENRY KAYSER.

No. 62 Reed-street, New-York, Jan. 11, 1861.

Speculation in Breadstuffs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Speculators, and moneyed men who like excitement, are beginning to be at a loss what to take up next. If we have war, stock speculations are over; real estate looses its value; Cotton is already very high.

Breadstuffs alone, are yet untouched by speculators, and are not high—the stock is fast diminishing, and cannot be resupplied to any extent until navigation opens, four months hence. This then, must be the next grand move on the board of speculation—Capitalists will soon step in (as of old), now well knowing that they have a good field in the race for English gold, that but little would be required to put up Wheat 25 cts. per bushel, and Flour $1 per barrel, and yet leave room for profit in shipments abroad, to say nothing of the home and Southern demand not yet half supplied. SPECULATOR.

Horrible Tragedies.

A FARMER MURDERED BY HIS SLAVES.

From the Baltimore Exchange, Jan. 7.

A gentleman, who reached this city yesterday morning, in the steamer *Adelaide*, from Norfold, furnishes us the following account of a shocking murder committed in Northampton County, North Carolina, on Monday night last, and which has occasioned intense excitement in that section.

The particulars of the occurrence, as related by our informant, who states that he visited the scene of the murder, and saw the mutilated remains of the unfortunate victim, are: That on Monday evening last, Mr. Lucius T. Woodruff, a farmer, residing about eight miles from Weldon, North Carolina, was intercepted on his return to his house from the field by four of his slaves, the eldest of whom, a man about fifty years of age, struck him a tremendous blow upon the head with a billet of wood, and which at once felled him to the ground. While thus prostrate and stunned he was dealt three heavy blows on the head and forehead by a female slave armed with an ax. Still conscious, he earnestly implored his brutal assailants to desist and to spare his life. The supplications of the bleeding man were received with jeers and taunts by the negroes, who, mockingly, told him they had "got him at last," and laughingly inquired "what he would give to live?" The cries and entreaties of the wounded master, which were earnestly renewed, appeared only to excite his murderers, and they renewed their assaults upon him with vindictive energy, battering in his face and skull, and beating him until life was extinct. They then dragged his corpse to the woods, where they hurriedly concealed it.

On the following day a neighbor of Mr. Woodruff called at the farm of the latter, in fulfillment of a business appointment, and was informed by the servants that Mr. Woodruff had gone away the previous day. Renewing his visit on Wednesday and Thursday, and finding Mr. Woodruff still absent, his suspicions became aroused, and summoning the neighbors, they concluded, after consultation, to secure the slaves and investigate the matter. The four negroes were accordingly pinioned and confined in a room, and search was made for any evidences of foul play. Early on Friday morning, the youngest of the negroes disclosed the horrid deed, informing where the body lay concealed. The slaves were marched to the spot, where a shocking sight presented itself. The body of the murdered man was there found, but so horribly mutilated and defaced as to defy recognition. The face and head had been crushed into one mass of broken bones, brains and clotted blood, retaining in its appalling condition no semblance to humanity. Returning to the farm, the slaves were at once handed over to the custody of the Sheriff, who lodged them in jail—all except the old negro, by whom the first attack was made, he contriving to effect his escape. Upon the fact of the murder and its attending circumstances being made generally known, the excitement became intense, and a body of about one hundred men at once organized themselves for the avowed purpose of lynching the negroes. Our informant says the train of cars on the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad, which reached Portsmouth Saturday afternoon, was detained in the vicinity of the murder, and that many of the passengers visited the house and saw the body of the murdered gentleman.

TWO BROTHERS KILL EACH OTHER.

The Evansville, Ind., *Journal* of Jan. 8, gives an account of an appalling tragedy which happened in that city the night before. It appears that a feud has long existed between two brothers named John Paul Evans and Robert M. Evans, members of an old and well known family of Evansville. Robert went to a ball Tuesday evening with a lady. About midnight Paul came in intoxicated. He walked up to his brother, and asked him to drink. His brother refused; whereupon Paul drew a knife, seeing which, Robert drew a six-shooter. Paul stepped back, and also drew a six-shooter. Robert drew a knife and put it between his teeth, and commenced firing. Paul returned the fire, and each fired six shots, and then closed and used their knives. They were mortally wounded.

Paul started for the front door and went out; was followed and brought back, and died in twenty minutes. He was shot in the upper part of the breast and cut several times in the abdomen. Robert, when Paul left the room, followed him as far as the inside door, where he fell. He was carried to a temporary couch, and lay insensible nearly three hours, when he also died. He was shot through the left lobe of the brain and in the right side beneath the ribs.

During the encounter a younger brother, Perry, shot three balls at Paul, one of which, it is said, hit him. Solomon Gumberts, a son of Simon Gumberts, was accidentally shot by one of the random balls in the right thigh. His condition is serious.

Death of Rev. Dr. Anthon.—Dr. Anthon's death removes one of the old land-marks on the list of our City clergy. And he was of those who make their mark on the story of the Church. His ability was of a high order, especially as a writer, and as a leading man in council and in action. His chief trait of character was one in which the clergy as a class do not excel; and that was *nerve*;—the impetuous will, and the prompt fearless decision, to carry out to the utmost, regardless of persuasions, or merely human feelings, or public opinion, or consequences of any kind whatever, those uncompromising decisions to which his own conscientious convictions led him. With this eager fearlessness, there was a singular tenacity, which clung to its purpose only the more unflinchingly for all the obstacles that rose in its way, and a firm personal resolution growing only stronger and tougher with advancing years. Besides these qualities, which more than once made him prominent in controversies of great heat, and of singular importance in their bearings upon the Church, he was a genial and faithful friend, with a racy and strong flavor of robust intellect in all his conversation. He was, from the first an attentive and indefatigable parish priest, and was one of the very earliest of the City clergy to establish that most useful element of Church growth,—a Parish School. Outside his parish, he held a prominent place in a circle, both of the clergy and the laity, whose convictions and feelings were such as enabled them to work harmoniously together; and their entire confidence he retained to the last,—being himself the ruling spirit, to a great degree, of all their varied activities. He was indeed an earnest, strenuous soul, who did with his might all that his hand found to do: and he has left behind him few who would be willing to do and dare as unshrinkingly as he did, for that which he believed, in his conscience, to be *right*.—*Church Journal.*

While crossing Lane's Pond, about a mile above the copper works, near Norton, Mass., Mr. Newton S. Hodges broke through the ice and was drowned. Two of his neighbors went to his assistance with ropes and rails, but failed in their efforts to rescue him.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in a *soup, gravy*, with fish, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers. JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WORCESTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

AN ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. Boston: Swan, Brewer & Tileston. Pp. 400. Price 75 cents.

A PRIMARY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. Boston: Swan, Brewer & Tileston. Pp. 384. Price 38 cents.

These new School Dictionaries contain very full vocabularies of common English words, with their definitions concisely and accurately given. The Appendices contain many important pronouncing vocabularies and other useful tables. The mechanical execution of these works is of the highest order, and they are believed to be the best School Dictionaries in use.

They will be sent on receipt of the price.

VANDYKE REVIEWED.—REV. J. R. W. SLOANE'S Sermon, in reply to the Pro-Slavery sermon of Rev. Henry J. Vandyke, D.D., of Brooklyn, on the *Character and Influence of Abolitionism*, for sale by Wm. Erving, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York. Price, per hundred, $7; single, 10 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 427 next door to the corner of 31st-st., on the 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, and take care of children; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation, by a very steady and reliable girl to do chamberwork and nursing or plain sewing; is a girl of the most amiable disposition, very neat personal appearance, and highly recommended. Any lady wanting a trusty servant, apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do plain cooking for a small family. Call at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and laundress by a young woman who has good City references. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; has good City reference. Call at No. 10 Essex-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as cook, with long experience in England and America; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A PROtestant woman as cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English woman as cook; is fully competent; best of City reference. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., in the rear, for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable Scotch woman as first-class cook; City reference given. Call at No. 153 West 21st-st., next door to the church.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, in a private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., first door from 6th-av., first door from second flight of stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room; best of city reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOKS, &c.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOmen want situations, to cook, wash and iron; can take the charge of milk and butter; have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook and washer and ironer in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 141 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady respectable woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 67 East 16th st. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or the general housework of a family of moderate size; has had experience, and always considered a capable and responsible servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young American lady of the highest respectability, amiable, educated, and refined, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess or housekeeper. Address, for three days, Miss ADA HOWARD, Station E.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant girl, a situation as housemaid; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $6. Also, a girl of 18, to mind a baby; a neat sewer and a good nurse; will wash for a lady who boards; wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 68 North Moore-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with good reference, wishes a situation; is a good plain cook, an excellent baker of bread, pies, &c., and a splendid getter up of linens; will go in the country. Apply at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE German girl, who understands dress-making thoroughly, as well as all kinds of needle-work, wishes a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; the best of references can be given. Call at No. 85 Thompson-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress; has lived in the best of families in that capacity both in London and Paris; is a first-class dressmaker; can teach the rudiments of French and can work on Grover & Baker's Machine, the best in the City for family sewing. The best of City references can be given by applying at No. 885 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an English or American middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; she must be competent and experienced in the care of an infant, and come well recommended; apply at No. 94 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, from 9 to 2 o'clock.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a young and healthy woman, with fresh breast of milk; best of reference given; apply at the "Home for the Friendless" on Monday, Jan. 14, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse or chambermaid, by a Protestant English woman, who has been ten years with her present employer, a clergyman. Apply at Manning & Co's agency, No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as children's nurse; has five years' recommendation from last place; can be seen for two days at No. 464 2d-av., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress; one who thoroughly understands the dressmaking, and who is willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home for the Winter. Inquire at No. 19 Marion st., in the shoe-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in other work if required; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 308 4th av., in the millinery store.

AS DAY SEAMSTRESS.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker, having some few spare days, wishes to add one or two more customers to her list. Testimonials may be had if required. Call or address FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, a situation as waitress; is capable and obliging, and understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SERVANTS.—FREE—NO CHARGE. AT present (in consequence of the bad times) first-class servants can be obtained at the first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. at reduced wages, and without any office fee being charged. Respectable employers can here select from some 80 nice, tidy, well recommended girls—seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, general servants, &c.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS can find the largest and best office in the City at the Institute and Home, where the best of servants are always ready. Also, good situations for good help. No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND in great abundance and variety, including German, French, English, Scotch, &c., may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors East of Broadway, formerly Bible House.

MALES.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, in a saloon or grocery-store; country or city reference given. Address R. S. P., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, of long experience in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 79 Bleecker-st., or address M. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, respectable Protestant man, who has served four years in his last place; has the highest City reference for capability and good conduct. Address A. H., No. 693 Broadway, at fruit store; or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man capable of taking charge of a country residence for a gentleman; understands his business; can give the highest testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address P. O., Box No 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. P., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as coachman and groom; has had long experience in Europe, and in this country; is willing to make himself useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. J. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family, whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to honesty, capability, &c., wishes a situation as gardener; refers to his late employer, having one of the most respectable and largest gardens in the Union. Apply to J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for P. O. R., till engaged.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation by a young Protestant single German man, as gardener and farmer; good references will be given from his last employer. Call at 218 West 37th-st.

AS HOTEL CLERK.—TO HOTEL PROPRIEtors. A young man who has been employed in the office of a hotel for the past seven years, is desirous of obtaining a similar position; salary no object. Address D. P. D., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Frenchman, as waiter in a private family. He understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to C. A., left at No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-Place, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years in the City. Apply at Mr. Hegeman's store, corner of Union-square and 4th-av., for 3 days.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH City reference from his last place, where he lived for some years. Apply, for two days, in Anderson's China-store, No. 950 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS WAITER OR BUTLER.—WAITER OR butler's situation wanted by a single man—a Protestant—recently disengaged; has pleasing City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 54 Grand-st., in the store.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, about the 1st of February, a Protestant chambermaid and waitress. Any family wishing a situation for such an one will address C. & W., Box No. 1,306 New-York Post office. None need apply without unexceptionable reference.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN WHO IS A good plain cook; one who thoroughly understands baking in all its branches; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, tidy, honest and can come well recommended from her last place. None others need apply. Call at No. 232 West 22d-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD STEADY woman, with good reference, to do the general housework for a small family; good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 184 Lexington-av.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the lowest market prices, a large stock of Family Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Plaid, Plain and Striped Muslins, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tarlatans and Organdies for Evening Dresses. Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

THE STOCK OF CHARLES STREET,

Comprising

FINE CLOTH CLOAKS,

VELVET CLOAKS,

OPERA CLOAKS.

A VARIETY OF FRENCH BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

ALSO,

ALL WOOL PLAIDS AND STELLA SHAWLS, SCARFS, in every variety.

ALSO,

An assortment of FRENCH MERINOS, CLOTHS and other CLOAK MATERIALS.

All of which will be sold at a great sacrifice, to close the concern.

C. B. WHITTLESEY, Assignee,

No. 475 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, Ladies' and Misses Drawers, Vests, and Leggins. Children's Gloves, Mittens, Merino and Knitted Shirts. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves, all sizes, and a large assortment of small Wares and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Satinets, Black Silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!

NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID

AND

NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,

No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New York.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

State and county rights for sale.

LADIES PRESERVE YOUR STOVES

LEADBEATER'S

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.

EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.

1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.

IT PRESERVES THEM

ONE-THIRD LONGER, ONE-THIRD LONGER.

Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.

TIME AND MONEY SAVED.

It has stood the severest tests.

TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.

LEADBEATER'S

RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,

Greatest Discovery of the Age!

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.

Every Merchant should make a note of

LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

Address LEADBEATER & CO.,

(Sole Manufacturers,)

No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,

or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.

It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.

It stands alone in its remedial excellence.

None genuine unless signed,

M. H. BOWYER.

Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 345 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.

N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.

WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,

Warranted, $22.

LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,

Warranted, $15.

W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.

J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st, JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN A NINTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVenue omnibus, on last Saturday P. M., a red paper-covered MEMORANDUM BOOK, foolscap size, rolled up. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING A quiet, comfortable home, can obtain a large, handsome room in a private house, owned by the occupant, having gas, bath and grate; location below 4th-st., West side. Price, with board, (late dinner,) $4 each, per week; references exchanged. Address COMFORT, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single persons, can have board with pleasant rooms, at No. 48 East 16th st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY COULD ACCOMMODATE a few parties with very well-furnished pleasant rooms in suite or single, with or without private table, on very advantageous terms. House first-class. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR one or two single gentlemen, desiring pleasant rooms in a modern house, with good board, may find the desired accommodation by applying at 184 West 24th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT front room to let, with board, including fire and gas in a very pleasant location, five minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries, furnished or unfurnished; also a bedroom on second floor. Inquire at No. 192 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDROOM, on the first floor, with full board, to let; also rooms for single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS EXPERIENCED in dressmaking and all kinds of sewing wishes a home; is willing to sew in exchange for her board; references if required. Address T. A. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN OR New-York, by a young German gentleman, in a social, refined and religious American family. The very best of references given and required. Address, stating terms and particulars, A. R., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A WELL furnished front room, on the second story, with gas, water, &c., at No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References required.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 168 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected dissolution of the Union, and presuming that New-York will be a Free City the

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have received instructions to sell at any sacrifice their stock of made-up

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

which is hereby offered at retail, at an immense reduction from former prices, for a short time only.

Apply at No. 54 Broadway.

MARK J. KING.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BELOW COST.

THE UNION, THE WHOLE UNION.

NOW AND FOREVER.

KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—I have for exchange, for any kind of manufacture or merchandise, several houses and lots, farms and farming lands. Call on PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 252 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class four-story house, with brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; house in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. For particulars inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TEACHERS

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching, wishes for some pupils. Her acquirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—WANTed by a lady, who has had eight years' experience in teaching music and English branches, a situation in an Episcopal institution or family, in a city or town. Best of reference sent if desired. Address Miss L., care of Gen. Morris, *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as daily governess in a family; she will teach her own language, French and music, and can give the best of reference. Call upon or address Miss LETSEIZER, No. 166 West 33d-st.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New-England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS IN

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS AND PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 13 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK

PRICE, ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage.... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage.... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER

ARAGO,

D. Lines, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

R. R. CUYLER, TUESDAY, Jan. 15.
MOUNT VERNON, THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
HUNTSVILLE, SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR

BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,

At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,

No. 82 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED STATES, Capt. Meiklereid, having arrived from Glasgow in 12 days, 8 hours, will sail from Pier No. 39 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 M. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 Broad-st., corner of South William.

The succeeding steamship JOHN BELL will sail Tuesday, Jan. 29.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Mesurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY....Dec. 11
TUESDAY....Jan. 8
TUESDAY....Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau....$45
To Havana....$50

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, E. M. Hockley, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M. The ASIA will sail on Jan. 30.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. Edward Goodwin, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front and brick houses; also, two handsome cottages and a number of floors, suitable for small families, all in choice locations and at rents to suit the times. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN LLEWELLYN Park, North Orange, N. J. The subscriber offers for sale his residence on the east side of Orange Mountain. The house is newly built, of frame filled with brick, size 46x36, containing parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, and eight sleeping rooms, with a good dry cellar and furnace. The house is in good order. There is a comfortable and convenient barn 25x30. The grounds contain seven and one-third acres, a large lawn and good garden, with fruit trees, &c. On the place are many natural forest trees besides ornamental trees. The view from the place is of great extent and beauty. The place will be sold at a low price, or exchanged for a good house in Brooklyn. Apply to

JOHN W. BURT, No. 27 Park-row.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. Nimmo, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all the intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FARM OF about 20 acres, 2½ miles from Plainfield, N. J., with a large new two-story cottage house, good barn and other out-buildings; good apple-orchard and a variety of other fruit. For particulars, apply to GEO. E. FREW, No. 344 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between 10 A. M. and 9 P. M. No agents need apply.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, is desirous of meeting a person having an unoccupied house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn, with a view of letting it furnished, and occupying a part of it. For further particulars, inquire at No. 41 4th-st., New-York, of E. A. MUNSON.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,

our doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.... 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.... 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterisations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c., and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

Caution!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.

Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 488 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest Periodical Remedy yet discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female complaints generally. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where the suffering may consult Dr. Ward in confidence, day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st.; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st dépôt; 11:45 P.M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD FOR ALBANY and Troy, connecting with Trains NORTH and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3 P. M.	3:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie Train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., and 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill Train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing Train, 3:20 and 4.30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown Train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—$50 CASH WILL BE GIVEN for a Notary's commission for New-York City. Address NOTARY, Box 108 *Times* Office, for eight days.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ENGLISH AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant English and Swiss watches, being part of the stock of one o' our largest importing houses, consisting in part of hunting and open cases, English patent levers, with all the late improvements, made by Joseph Johnson, Evans, Cooper, and other celebrated makers; hunting and open case patent and detached levers, duplex and chronometer watches, by the best Swiss makers, all in 18 carat gold cases; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' watches in various styles; also, a large stock of silver hunting and open case patent and detached levers. The whole to be peremptorily sold, by order of B. M. JUDSON, Receiver.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF

WILDER'S PATENT SAFES, ALLEN'S STEAM GAUGES, HOYT'S WATER GAUGES, &c.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 146 Chambers-st. The above goods, consisting of ten Wilder's Safes, sizes from No. 1 to 7 inclusive, also ten of Allen's Gauges, from No. 1 to 3 inclusive, also a lot of parlor skates, also the fixtures of the store, consisting of two upright double desks, office desks, office table, railing, chairs, stools, stove and fixtures, &c. By order of A. S. SULLIVAN, Esq., Assignee, No. 59 William-st.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

DECEMBER 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., a superb assortment of first-class manufactured Furs—every article made expressly for City trade.—warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale. consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Sable ditto, Stone Marten ditto, Real Fitch ditto, Siberian Squirrel ditto, Siberian Squirrel-belly ditto, Imitation Fitch ditto, Chinchella ditto, large and small sizes Rock Marten ditto, Misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Also, gents' Caps, Collars and Gloves of various kinds, forming, as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Several very fine Portland made sleighs, with one and two seats; also, silver-plated and white metal sleigh-bells.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE in Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton st., consisting of rosewood parlor suites, in green plush and hair-cloth; elegant enameled marble-top chamber suites, 3 plain marble-top do., spring beds, hair mattresses mahogany bureaus, bedsteads and washstands, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, pier glasses, bookcase, extension tables, kitchen furniture, &c.

AT 10 O'CLOCK

Sleigh robes, furs, &c., comprising twenty bear and wolf robes, and an assortment of ladies' furs.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, and Rubbers at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16th, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising Men's, Boys' and Youth's Rubber Boots; Men's Hair and Buffalo Over Shoes; also, a general assortment of first-class goods. Sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds, arranged singly, in groups, and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, Wm. Galbraith.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A SOAP FACTORY AT AUCTION—Consisting of a steam boiler, copper and iron kettles, soap boiler, vats, stamps, molds, frames, wood and paper boxes, carts, wagon, resin, &c.; also, common and fancy soaps, in lots, for grocers and druggists. Will be sold on the premises, No. 151 West 26th-st., on Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mattresses, feather beds, brussels and other carpets, sewing machines, cutlery, blankets, kitchen furniture, &c.

JAMES BREWSTER, Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES and JOHN O'BRIEN, Plaintiffs, against JOHN McGINLEY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on Contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 6th day of January, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 26, 1860.

L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 133 Nassau street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of December, A. D., 1860.

L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
d25-law6wTu* No. 133 Nassau-street, New-York.

ESTATE OF ELLA SALOMON, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Ella Salomon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and all having claims against the same to present them to

B. F. SALOMON, } Executors,
DAVID SALOMON, }
No. 1.705 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Or to their attorney, JOHN SAMUEL, 204 South 5th-st.
jy1-law6wTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH A. CONSTANT, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. S. CONSTANT, one of the undersigned, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighth day of October, 1860. ELIZA S. CONSTANT, Executrix.

o8-law6mTu* WM. S. CONSTANT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CORNELISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 84 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1860.

HUGH McKAY, Executor, &c.,
o30-law6mTu* of Richard Cornelison, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 58 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1860.

ISAAC B. WARD, } Executors.
ja26-law6mTu* GEO. B. WARD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.

ja15-law6mTu*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cent. Teeth extracted without pain. 25 cents.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—ANNUAL MEETING at Fremen's Hall, TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 7½ P. M. Officers to be elected for the year, &c. Punctual attendance is requested.

G. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF

THE GREAT WESTERN

(MARINE)

INSURANCE COMPANY,

For the Fiscal Year ending 31st December, 1860.

Premiums on outstanding risks, Dec. 31, 1859		$789,319 17
Premiums from January 1st, 1860, to December 31st, 1860		2,171,291 80
Total Marine Premiums		$2,960,610 97
Premiums marked off as earned, being on risks actually terminated	$2,418,110 84	
Interest received and accrued on investments	79,991 35	
Balance of last year, reserve for suspended debts not used	88,723 13	
	$2,586,825 32	
Less return Premiums and Discount on Premiums	328,173 88	
Leaving Net Earnings of the Company		$2,258,651 44
Losses adjusted and paid	$1,827,192 49	
Less Reserve of last year. Salvages received, and Reinsurance claims collected	625,177 95	
	$1,202,014 54	
Reinsurance Taxes, Commissions and Expenses	269,363 20	
		$1,471,377 74
Leaving Net Profits for the year		$787,273 70
DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Interest on Stock, July, 1860	$35 000 00	
Interest on stock, January, 1861	35,000 00	
Int. due on Scrip, Feb'y, 1861	62,133 00	
Reserve for bad debts $73,000 00 Res'rve for depr'ciation in value of stocks... 57,000 00—	130.000 00	
Available for Distribution as Dividend of Net Profits, say ¼ to Stockholders and ¾ to Policy-holders	$525,140 10	

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and with London Bankers	$169,777 18
United States Stocks	331,362 50
United States Treasury Notes	134,948 50
Stocks of Banks in New-York City	368,636 61
Brooklyn City Bonds	88,000 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Bonds	60,000 00
Bonds secured by Mortgage on City Property	136,500 00
Loans on demand, secured by State and other Stocks	466,350 00
Reinsurance Claims due the Company	15,262 44
Bills Receivable and Accounts due the Company	1,620,261 19
Accrued Interest	23,441 97

TO REPRESENT

Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00	
Surplus Fund of Scrip	1,420,560 00	
Capital and surplus being	$2,420,560 00	
Surplus Dividend Fund retained	24,814 27	
Reserved for depreciation in value of Stocks and bad debts	130.000 00	
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip Holders	97,133 00	
Dividend to be paid Stockholders Jan. 15, 1861	130,000 00	
Unpaid Interest on Scrip, &c.	9,632 29	
Premiums on Risks not yet expired	542,580 13	
The Amount set apart as Scrip Dividend, being ¾ of the Net Profits, is	$393,855 08	
Add Undivided Balance of last year	6,442 44	
Total	$100,297 52	
Scrip Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the $1,925,000 Premiums on Risks, estimated as terminated without loss, is	385,000 00	
Leaving an Undivided Balance of		$15,297 52
The Amount set apart as Stock Dividend, being ¼ of the Net Profits, is	$131,285 02	
Add Undivided Balance of last year	8,231 83	
Total	$139,516 85	
Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT. on Capital	130,000 00	
Leaving an Undivided Balance of		$9,516 85

To the Board of Directors of the Great Western (Marine) Insurance Company:

The undersigned Committee, appointed by your Board, beg to report that they have examined the above condensed statement of the condition of your Company, and found it correct.

The Investments were also found as represented therein, and the Loans of the Company are, in their opinion, amply secured.

They would, therefore, recommend a Dividend to Stockholders of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th inst., and Interest of Six Per Cent. on the Scrip Issues of the Company, payable on and after the first Tuesday in February next; and a further Dividend to Policy-holders of TWENTY PER CENT. in scrip, to be issued on and after April 1, 1861.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. CHANDLER,
S. B. CALDWELL,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,
Committee.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
Jan. 9, 1861.

On motion, this Report was unanimously accepted and adopted by the Board of Directors.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

W. C. PICKERSGILL,	WM. H. GUION,
THOMAS RICHARDSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
JAMES M. BROWN,	E. L. TRENHOLM,
H. F. SPAULDING,	J. L. ASPINWALL,
R. CALDWELL,	JOHN ALLEN,
J. A. MECKE,	J. POTTS BROWN,
GEORGE GRISWOLD, JR.,	CHARLES STRECKER,
ROBERT SPEDDING,	J. B. JOHNSTON,
GEORGE BLISS,	G. G. SAMPSON,
F. C. GEBHARD,	S. B. CALDWELL,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JOHN R. GARDNER,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,	L. H. BRIGHAM,
N. CHANDLER,	SAMUEL BATES,
WM. M. EVARTS,	JAMES T. SUTTER,
JAMES BENKARD,	J. LEAYCRAFT,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,	J. J. CRANE,

GEO. W. BEE.
RICHARD LATHERS, President,
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, Second Vice President.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from this day to the 15th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from this day to the 5th of February, 1861.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,

GEORGE A. JONES,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.

ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 438 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President. HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. BACKHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reëlection. HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for thirty-six Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th of January next. The polls will continue open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE TREVORTON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, who have not received circulars, will please send their address, or apply at the office of the Company, room No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY Bank on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$2,815,336 80
Overdrafts		141 74
Due from Banks		62,749 29
Due from Directors of the Bank	$194,858 37	
Real Estate		175,000 00
Specie	$505,933 48	
Cash items, viz.: principally Checks on other City Banks	229,422 40	
Bills of Solvent Banks	37,125 00—	772,480 88
Stocks		330,500 00
Loss and expense account		21,944 31
Total		$4,178,153 02

LIABILITIES:

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$305,090 00	
Less notes on hand	45,727 00—	259,363 00
Profits		475,887 11
Due to Banks		315,796 55
Due Depositors on demand		2,129,096 36
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid divivends		1,010 00
Total		$4,178,153 02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

(Signed) F. A. PALMER, President.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn, by both deponents, the 12th day of January, 1861.

(Signed) MATTS. BANTA, Com. of Deeds.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1861. }

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK. No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willet.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows:

On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, the 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 7 P. M.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,108 57. INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1860, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary. President.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the TrustMortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, }
NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1861. }

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cent. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500 and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership under the style of WOOD & REDMOND, to do a brokerage business in Bills of Exchange, Notes and Stocks.

J. WALTER WOOD,
(lately of Dennistoun, Wood & Co.)
HENRY REDMOND.
No. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1861.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved City property, in sums to suit applicants. Also, a neat place in Brooklyn to exchange for a house worth about $12,000—the difference paid in cash. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

$120.000 ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN—In moderate amounts; also, $50,000 and $60,000 in one or two sums.
ROBERT FERGUSON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE of real estate at 7 per cent. for a term of years, from May 15 ensuing. WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.

INSURANCE.

PARTICIPATION.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, NO. 56 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL $200,000

CHARTERED 1824.

THE INSURED RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS, WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY.

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by FIRE.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB BROUWER, President.

RUSSEL STEBBINS	of Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
M. L. MARSH	of M. L. Marsh & Sons.
P. L. FOULKE	of Joseph Foulke's Sons
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE	Prest. Washington Ins. Co.
JOSEPH JAMISON	late Merchant.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT	late Merchant.
JOHN D. WARD	Jersey City.
JAMES THOMPSON	late James Thompson & Son.
CHARLES H. CLAYTON	of E. B. Clayton's Sons.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON	of A. R. Van Nest & Co.
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY	of Anthony & Davis.
C. B. SATTERLEE	of Satterlee & Co.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE	
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT	of Hoyt, Spragues & Co.
NELSON RUNYON	of Martin A. Howell & Co.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD	of Wells, Butterfield & Co.
FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS	Merchant.
JOHN H. TALMAN	
EDWARD OOTHOUT	with William Oothout & Bro.
JOHN J. McLAREN	of McLaren & Brown, Bankers.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SOUTH AMERICAN mares: good travelers, very hardy and strong; sound and well limbed; will be sold low. Inquire at the stable No. 139 Mercer-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF WOOD BROTHERS grand hammer-cloth coaches, nearly new, finished in crimson, cost $1,400; will be sold for $600. Carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st.. near 5th-av.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—SEATS FOUR PERSONS comfortably; was made by one of the best makers; is nearly new, having been used but eight times; is in perfect order, and in every way a handsome affair, cost $165; will be sold cheap. Inquire at 54 Walker-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SLEIGH, HOLDING four; also, a light Portland sleigh, light wagon and harness. Inquire at No. 150 Pearl-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.
BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 70 WALL-ST. }

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to its Stockholders on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place. }

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

BANK FOR SAVINGS, BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BY-LAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.

ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, cor. Mott-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the 1st February. By order

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, corner New-Bowery—Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 7. A Dividend of six per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent over that amount, will be paid on all deposits entitled to the same on and after Jan. 21. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., }
No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1861. THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst. F. J. BROWNE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent.. payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock; also an Interest Dividend to date, on Scrip, payable on demand. C. F. BLODGET, Sec.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF two per cent. has been declared by the Second-avenue Railroad Company, payable on and after 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January 1859 to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued, is as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed,) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.—300 BUSHELS OF choice apples, selected and put up for shipping or family use, for sale by J. W. REYNOLDS, Poughkeepsie N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA BY THE ITALIAN ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION
Under the direction of Signor MUZIO.
Opening Night, MONDAY Jan. 21.
First night of Mercadante's chef d'œvre IL GUIRAMENTO. For particulars, see future advertisements.
Office at the Academy open for subscriptions.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Inauguration of the first grand Italian Opera season, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1861.

Sig. Muzio, the Director of the Italian Artists' Association, has the honor to announce that he has concluded an arrangement with the Directors of the Academy of Music for the inauguration of the first grand Italian Opera season in Brooklyn. The season will be limited to six nights. During the season six different grand Operas will be given, all of the modern repertoire.

The following eminent artists will successively appear: Mme. Colson, Miss Hinckley, Mlle. Elena, Miss Philipps, Brignoli, Steffani, Ferri, Spolito, Susini, Coletti, with the entire chorus and orchestra from the Academy of Music New-York, under the direction of Sig. Muzio.

Admission to Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; subscription for six nights, $7 50; Private Boxes, (4 seats,) $8; subscription for six nights, $40; Proscenium Boxes, (10 seats,) $20; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Opera nights, first week, Tuesday and Saturday; second week, Monday and Thursday; third week, Tuesday and Saturday.

The office for subscriptions is now open until Friday.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPENING ENTERTAINMENT,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
AND
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1861.
On the first evening will be given
A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Under the direction of
Mr. THEO. EISFELD, Conductor.
Mme. COLSON, Soprano.
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Tenor.
Sig. FERRI, Baritone.
Sig. SUSINI, Basso.
Sig. MUZIO, Director of Vocal Part.
And the complete Orchestra of the Philharmonic Society,
JOS. NOLL, Leader.

On the second evening,
A GRAND PROMENADE AND BALL.

Tickets of admission to both evenings, $5, securing a seat to the Concert without extra charge. May be obtained at the Academy of Music and of the Committee.

COMMITTEE—L. B. Wyman, S. B. Chittenden, A. Cooke Hull, Samuel Sloan, Wm. M. Richards, John Greenwood, John W. Degrauw.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. JOHN S. RAREY
Will give his first Lecture in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1861.
Illustrating his wonderful system of subjugating horses.
Admission 50 cents.
Reserved seats $1.
Sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, Jan. 19, at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (TUESDAY,)
Jan. 15, 1861.
FIRST NIGHT OF
A most effective, interesting, and
STARTLING NOVELTY,
in Five Acts,
With picturesque Costumes, Novel Scenic effects, New Music and general appointments which has been long in active preparation, called
THE LADY
OF
ST. TROPEZ,
Translated and adapted from the French expressly for this Theatre.

THE CAST
Has been distributed as follows:

George Maurice, a rich ship builder and proprietor.	Mr. Lester Wallack
Antoine Caussade, head workman	Mr. Norton
Charles d Arbel, a young physician	Mr. Reynolds
Dr. Gerfaut	Mr. Moore
M. Langlois, a public notary	Mr. Young
Count d'Auberive	Mr. Floyd
Jerome, an innkeeper	Mr. Bernard
Dominique, servant to the Count	Mr. Parsloe
Joseph, servant to Maurice	Mr. Coburn
Robert	Mr. Parks
Vaillant	Mr. Oliver
Phillippe	Mr. Wilkes
Mennier ... Workmen	Mr. Hurley
Pierre ... in	Mr. Gledhill
Latude ... Maurice's employ	Mr. Bruno
Legouve	Mr. Waddleton
Rene	Mr. Hill
Edouard	Mr. Brown

Workmen, Sailors, Gendarmes.

Hortense d'Auberive, daughter of the Count	Mrs. Hoey
Pauline Langlois, wife of Langlois	Miss Mary Gannon
Charlotte, Wife of Antoine	Miss Fanny Morant
Toinette, Wife of Jerome	Mrs. Walcott

Time, 1781.
Synopsis of Scenery and Events.
Act 1—Elegant Saloon in the Hotel d'Auberive.
Self-sacrifice
A lapse of one month.
Act 2—The Inn at Cerny.
The Lover and the Husband.
A lapse of one year.
Act 3—Ship-yard and exterior of Maurice's house at St. Tropez, with distant view of the sea.
The Unhappy House.
A lapse of three weeks.
Act 4—Parlor in Maurice's house.
The False Friend.
Act 5—George Maurice's bedroom.
The Poisoner.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. Nixon .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

J. S. RAREY'S
SECOND SERIES OF LECTURES,
Practically illustrated, on the
SUBJUGATION OF VICIOUS HORSES,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1861.

In the course of his lecture, Mr. RAREY will introduce Mr. Luff's well-known horse, *Joe Anderson*, or the *American Cruiser*.

Secured seats may be had on application to the Box-office.

☞ No tickets purchased outside the office from speculators will be received at the door.

☞ Mr. RAREY earnestly solicits of gentlemen having refractory or unmanageable horses, and who take an interest in his system of subduing them, to favor him with their address, directed to the Box-office of Niblo's Garden.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,)
Mr. EDWIN FORREST'S Fifty-third Night.
Repetition of the splendid character of
DAMON.

WINTER GARDEN.

A. W. JACKSON .... Lessee and Manager
LAST FOUR NIGHTS, LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
Of the celebrated comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear
THIS EVENING, Jan. 15,
in the character of
MAZEPPA,
In the new burlesque of that title, giving his celebrated
MINUET DE LA COUR
OPERATIC SCENE,
AND
DARING FEAT OF HORSEMANSHIP,
in the ring.
Mazeppa will be preceded by the farce of an
AFFAIR OF HONOR,
And followed by the musical comedietta of
THE SWISS COTTAGE.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP

Begs to announce a
MONSTER CONCERT
AT
IRVING HALL,
FRIDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1861.

On which occasion she will be assisted by the most distinguished talent of this City—VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL.

Particulars in future notice.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

No. 585 Broadway.
MARDI, 15 JANVIER,
LA FIAMINA.
Comedie en quatre actes, de M. Mario Uchard.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

MAMMOTH WORK OF ART.—EXHIBITED for the first time in this City, the celebrated French painting,

THE SACRED PANORAMA,

Representing in scenic form, 67 Sacred Paintings, grouping together in one view the celebrated pictures of all the eminent masters' SCRIPTURAL PAINTINGS, forming a complete and comprehensive Illustrated History of Prominent Bible Events, from Genesis to Revelations. This, the most magnificent painting in the world, three miles long and ten feet wide, is now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, No. 320 Broadway, every evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under 12 years of age, 15 cents. Tickets obtained at the door.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL Concert, at the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near Stuyvesant-square, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Prof. George F. Bristow will preside—a sisted by Misses Bagley and Colman; Messrs. Wooster, Haselwood, Mather and Harbut, members of the N. Y. Harmonic Society, and Mr. Eben. the celebrated Flutist. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

A HAPPY TIME AMONG THE CHILDREN.—The Seventh Anniversary and Exhibition of the Calvary Baptist Sabbath School will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Church on West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The exercises will consist of recitations, dialogues and music by the members of the School. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

NOTICE.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sunday-School connected with the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Henry-st., will hold their 44th anniversary TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Interesting exercises by the children. Admission free.

LECTURES.

HUDSON'S SHAKESPEARE LECTURES.
SECOND COURSE—CLINTON HALL.

At the request of his audience, Mr. HUDSON will give a Second Course of Six Lectures, (new,)
AT CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE,
Commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

Subjects of the Lectures: *Hamlet, The Tempest, Winter's Tale, King Richard III., Macbeth* and *Shakespeare himself.* Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7¾ precisely. Tickets for the course, $1. Single lectures 25 cents. For sale at Appleton's, Crowen's and Harriman's Bookstores, Broadway, and at the door.

REV. ALEXANDER JACK, OF NEWBURG, N. Y., will deliver the first lecture of a course of five, in the Brooklyn Institute THIS EVENING, Jan. 15. Subject: *Influence of Robert Burns.* Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents, single lecture. Tickets for the course $1; to be had at the door.

DR. COLLETT, AT THE CHAPEL NO. 29 East 29th-st., for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless, at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING, gives the introductory lecture to his popular course upon the *Laws of Health.* Admission free. The public are respectfully invited.

THE UNDISCOVERED ARTS.—REV. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, of Brooklyn, will give the third Lecture of the course on the above subject (a new lecture,) at the Lutheran Church, Atlantic-st., near Powers-st., Brooklyn, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1861.
The Drama SMILES AND TEARS, at 3 P. M.
THE MAGIC WELL, at 7½ o'clock, Evening.
MONDAY, Jan. 14, and THROUGH THE WEEK,
ONE WEEK MORE OF THE AFRICAN SAVAGES.
representatives of tribes never before seen in America, viz: a KAFFIR, a FINGO, a ZOOLOO, a HOTTENTOT and BUSHMAN. They will be on exhibition at all hours, and at intervals give their WAR and FESTIVE DANCES and SONGS, dressed in SKINS of WILD BEASTS and BIRDS.
ONE WEEK MORE OF THE AZTEC CHILDREN.
Miss DORA DAWRON, the double-voiced singer, appears at each performance. The LIVING WHAT IS IT, THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIAL GARDENS, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, &c.. &c., to be seen at all hours.
Admission 25 cents; Children under ten years, 15 cts. Parquet, 15 cts. extra; Children under ten, 10 cts. extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE
HAVE SEEN
the
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLESQUE,
called the
SEVEN SISTERS,
which will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
with
ITS GREAT CAST.
FUN, WIT, HUMOR, LOCAL HITS, MUSIC,
SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES,
DIABOLISM, NONSENSE, LAUGHTER,
and the
LAST BEAUTIFUL SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN
and
SEATS MAY BE SECURED
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. The performance terminates at
TEN O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers .... Spalding & Rogers
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1861,
The Equestrian Drama of the
TERROR OF THE ROAD;
Or, THE RACE FOR LIFE,
In which the full strength of the
Dramatic and Equestrian Companies,
BEAUTIFUL STUD OF HORSES,
Including the flying steed GARIBALDI, will appear.
To commence with
RING PERFORMANCE,
Wednesday Afternoon, at 2½ o'clock,
ENTIRE CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement of the talented Comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1861,
The performance will commence with
PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.
To be succeeded by A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK.
Concluding with BLACK EYED SUSAN.

BILLIARDS.

BERGER'S FAREWELL EXHIBITIONS,
ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and
THURSDAY NIGHTS,
AT
PHELAN'S ROOMS.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY in the BALL ROOM,
MONTAGUE HALL, Brooklyn.
Phelan, and other prominent players, will play with him on these occasions.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.

No. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL, J. H. OGDEN,
SAM COWELL, J. H. OGDEN,

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."

NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 21.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch. they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG
BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years, Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

$160 FOR A $300 PIANO—LARGE, ROUND corners, iron frame, nearly new. $190 for a handsome carved piano, very little used, worth $400; and $210 for a 7½ Grand Piano, which cannot be equaled for $700, warranted by the maker for five years. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

ÆOLIAN PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Three T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated æolian pianos at less than wholesale prices. New and second-hand pianos to rent; rent applied if purchased. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons of every style.

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MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 Times Office, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. L. HARLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second-hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

BALLS.

BALL OF THE NATIONAL CADETS,
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-STREET,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1861.

The proceeds will be equally divided between the House under the charge of the SISTERS OF MERCY, in Houston-st., and the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince-st. Music by Dodworth's full Band. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies. To be had at Edward Dunigan & Brothers', No. 599 Broadway; at the principal music-stores and hotels; of all the officers and men of the Regiment, and at the Academy of Music on the night of the Ball.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FERRERO'S
THIRD ANNUAL
PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On the 17th of January, 1861.

Tickets can only be obtained at FERRERO'S ACADEMY, No 59 West 14th-st.

Those holding tickets, and desirous of obtaining others, can get them at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the 17th, by showing their card at the office.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President,
corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 355 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. A new class for gentlemen is now forming on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

The next Soiree will be given at Gothic Hall on MONDAY, Jan. 21.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

der his direction, has put the State in precisely that false position, which the immediate Secessionists contended should be avoided. Many, perhaps most, of these admit the correctness of this view, and acknowledge that it is a revolutionary measure, but justify it on the ground that the late occurrences at Charleston indicate a hostile purpose on the part of the Federal Government which the public safety—the supreme law—demanded should be anticipated. But there are also those who deny that the seizure of the military posts is an act of hostility, arguing that the unprotected state of the public property—how unprotected is demonstrated by the success of the *coup de main* at Mount Vernon as well as at the deserted fort—required that it should be taken in charge by those who could hold it safely for the benefit of whom it might concern.

All, however, comfort themselves with the idea that the Ordinance of Secession to be passed in a few days, will operate as a healing act, and render the continued possession lawful, however unlawful the original seizure might have been.

It is difficult to tell precisely whether the "Immediates" or the Coöperationists have carried the majority of the Convention, both parties claiming it; but most men are agreed that the march of events since the Convention election has rendered any former difference of opinion in this respect a matter of no import, and that even those who were elected as Coöperationists will see no course now open before them but that of immediate action.

All other affairs which usually make up the bill of particulars of local correspondence, have little interest now except as connected with politics, and yet most of these are in some manner or other connected with that; but the length to which I have spun out the present epistle makes it necessary that I should reserve them for a future occasion. Yours,

ROBINSON.

P. S. The *Crusader* steamed down the bay this evening, but it is not known whether she has gone to sea or not.

HIGH TREASON.

IMPORTANT CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY BY JUDGE SMALLEY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 14.

At 12 o'clock to-day, in accordance with a previous direction of the Court, the Grand Jury were in attendance, and Judge SMALLEY proceeded to deliver to them the following highly important charge on the law of high treason:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The Court requested your attendance this morning in order to call your attention to and give you some instructions in relation to crimes which have long been unknown in our hitherto peaceful and happy country, which, for more than fifty years the Federal Courts have not been called upon to investigate, and which are therefore very imperfectly understood in the community. Yet one of them is the highest crime known to the law in any civilized country. It is that of high treason. Recent painful events make it the duty of the Court to define to you what constitutes the offence, and also what constitutes the lesser crime of misprision of treason, that you may inquire whether either have been committed by any person or persons within the jurisdiction of this Court, and if you are satisfied that either have, that they may be presented to the Courts to be dealt with according to law; and also that those who desire to be good and true citizens may be forewarned, and not ignorantly and unwittingly be led into the commission of any acts in violation of the laws of their country, and which would make them guilty of either of those offences. It is unnecessary at this time to enter into an elaborate disquisition of the law of treason. The Constitution of the United States clearly defines in what it consists. The third section of the third article provides, "that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." Again, the same section provides that "the Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason."

In pursuance of the power thus conferred, Congress passed an act, which was approved April 30, 1790, which provides in section one, "that if any person or persons, owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open Court or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death."

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some of the Judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular State, or some one of the judges or justices thereof, such person or persons, on conviction shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars."

It is well known that war—civil war—exists in portions of the Union.

That persons owing allegiance to the United States have confederated together, and with arms, by force and intimidation, have prevented the execution of the Constitutional acts of Congress; have forcibly seized upon and hold a custom-house and post-office, forts arsenals, vessels and other property belonging to the United States, and have actually fired upon vessels bearing the United States flag and carrying United States troops. This is a usurpation of the authority of the Federal Government; it is high treason by levying war. Either one of those acts will constitute high treason. There can be no doubt of it.

The fact that any or all engaged in the commission of these outrageous acts, acted under the pretended authority of the Legislature, or a convention of the people of any State, or of the officers appointed thereby, or acting thereunder, does not change nor affect the criminal character of the act. No man or body of men can throw off their allegiance to their Government in that way. Nor can any State, or the people of any State, acting in any capacity whatever, absolve any person therefrom.

Neither South Carolina nor any other State can authorize or legally protect citizens of the other States in waging war against their Government, any more than can the Queen of Great Britain or the Emperor of France. If any such power is assumed it is without right, and the deluded individual who acts under it is none the less guilty of treason, and liable to be punished therefor. That the Slaveholding States have just cause of complaint against some of their sister States, is lamentably too true; that the Legislatures of several States have passed acts which are in direct conflict with one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which acts were intended to deprive the Slaveholding States of rights expressly guaranteed to, and important to them, is well known. This is deeply to be regretted; and it is hoped and believed that the sober, second thought of the people of those States will induce them to do justice to themselves as well as to their Southern brethren, and evince their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, by speedily wiping all such acts from their statute books.

But the fact that some of the States have passed unconstitutional acts, can afford no justification for rebellion and civil war, or a breaking up of our Federal Union, which was formed by the patriotism and wisdom, conciliation and compromise of our fathers—in which our prosperity as a people has been unparalleled in the history of nations. Such Legislative acts, however, are not laws. Being in violation of the Constitution of the United States, they are mere nullities, and all who attempt to enforce them are themselves violators of the laws, and can be, and in some instances have been punished as such.

What overt acts, then, constitute treason? A mere conspiracy to subvert by force the Government, however flagitious the crime may be, is not treason. To conspire to levy war, and actually levying war, are distinct offences.

If a body of people conspire and meditate an insurrection to resist or oppose the laws of the United States by force, they are only guilty of a high misdemeanor; but if they proceed to carry such intention into execution by force, they are guilty of treason by levying war.

In the language of Chief Justice Marshal: "It is not the intention of the Court to say that no individual can be guilty of this crime who has not appeared in arms against his country.

On the contrary, if war be actually levied—that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting, by force, a treasonable purpose—*all those who perform any part, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action,* and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors."

As the Court has already said to you, the combination and assemblage of a body of men with the design of seizing, and the actual seizing of the Forts and other public property in and near Charleston, South Carolina, and in some other States, is a levying of war against the United States. Consequently, any and every person who engages therein is by the law regarded as levying war against the United States; and all *who adhere to them* are to be regarded as enemies, and *all who give them aid and comfort, in South Carolina or New-York,* or in any other portion of the United States, or elsewhere, come within the express provisions of the 1st section of the act of 30th April, 1790, and are guilty of treason.

What amounts to adhering to, and giving aid and comfort to our enemies, it is somewhat difficult in all cases to define; but certain it is, that furnishing them with arms, or munitions of war, vessels, or other means of transportation, or any materials which will aid the traitors in carrying out their traitorous purposes, with a knowledge that they are intended for such purposes, or inciting and encouraging others to engage in or aid the traitors in any way, does come within the provisions of the act. And it is immaterial whether such acts are induced by sympathy with the rebellion, hostility to the Government, or a desire for gain.

Under the second section of the act of 1790, all who have any knowledge of any such acts of treason, and do not, as soon as possible, make it known in the manner therein prescribed, are guilty of misprision of treason, and subject to the punishment therefor.

Your inquiries must be confined to offences committed within the jurisdiction of this Court, that is, within the Southern District of New York, and upon the high seas. Although there may be a question, whether the jurisdiction of the Court, in such cases, is not more extended, you will for the present confine your investigations to the limits prescribed. Within this limit, it is your right and your duty to inquire whether any person or persons, have been, according to the principles of law laid down by the Courts, guilty of treason or misprision of treason, and if you are satisfied that either of these offences have been committed, to faithfully and fearlessly present the offenders, that they may be punished.

It is the *duty*, and it will unquestionably be the desire of all good and true citizens, to do, in their respective spheres, everything in their power to suppress rebellion, expose treason, and bring traitors to justice.

INQUIRIES BY ONE OF THE JURY.

The Judge then proceeded to say that he would take this opportunity to answer some inquiries which had been made of him by one of the Jury, as follows:

1. Whether it is the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into violations of law which may be incidentally brought to our knowledge through us, of which the District-Attorney has no knowledge or has not presented to us.

As to this, he said he had no hesitation in telling the Jury that it was their duty, if they in any legitimate way found reason to believe that any of the Federal laws had been violated, it is their duty to inquire into it.

2. Whether it is expected that the Jury will examine places of detention of felons and witnesses, as to their safety, treatment and comforts, and as to whether any persons are kept an unwarrantable time before trial.

3. Whether it is expected that the Jury will present such defects in the practice at our Custom-house as renders it *easy for sale and clearance* of vessels for the Slave-trade and avoid personal responsibility.

As to this he charged them that the Federal Courts have no common law criminal jurisdiction. It is understood that in many of the States it is made the duty of Grand Juries to examine places of detention. They have this power also in England, and perhaps it is a part of the common law to inquire into such matters. But the Court are not aware of any law or practice which would lead to its being the duty of this Grand Jury to inquire into either of these questions. The Court would not say that they might not do it, but if they did, they were probably acting outside of the limit of their duty, and the Court would have no power to act upon their recommendations.

The Grand Jury then retired.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Judge SMALLEY also rendered his decision this morning on the motion to quash the indictment found against Gordon and others, the officers of the slaver *Erie*. He overruled all the grounds taken by the counsel of the defendants, and denied the motion. He has not as yet filed his written opinion in the matter.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSMEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

STATEMENT OF MESSRS. MILES AND KEITT.

From the Charleston Evening News, Jan. 1.

"In compliance with the request of the Convention, we beg leave to make the following statement:

"'On Saturday, the 8th of December, several of the South Carolina delegation, including ourselves, waited upon the President. At this time there was a growing belief that reinforcements were on the eve of being sent to the forts in Charleston harbor. It was known that the subject was frequently and earnestly discussed in the Cabinet. It was rumored that Gen. CASS and Mr. HOLT were urgent that reinforcements should be sent. Upon our being announced, the President, who was then in Cabinet Council, came out to us in the ante-room. We at once entered into a conversation upon the topic which was so closely occupying his thoughts as well as ours.

The President seemed much disturbed and moved. He told us he had a painful interview with the wife of Major ANDERSON, who had come on from New-York to see him. She had manifested great anxiety and distress at the situation of her husband, whom she seemed to consider in momentary danger of an attack from an excited and lawless mob. The President professed a deep responsibility resting upon him to protect the lives of Major ANDERSON and his command. We told him that the news that reinforcements were on their way to Charleston would be the surest means of provoking what Mrs. ANDERSON apprehended, and what he so much deprecated. We said, further, that we did not believe that Major ANDERSON was in danger of such an attack; that the general sentiment of the State was against any such proceeding. That, prior to the action of the State Convention then only ten days off, we felt satisfied that there would be no attempt to molest the forts in any way. That, after the Convention met,—whilst we could not possibly undertake to say what that body would see fit to do,—we yet hoped and believed that nothing would be done until we had first endeavored, by duly accredited commissioners, to negotiate for a peaceful settlement of all matters, including the delivery of the forts, between South Carolina and the Federal Government. At the same time, we again reiterated our solemn belief that any change in the then existing condition of things in Charleston harbor, would, in the excited state of feeling at home, inevitably precipitate a collision. *The impression made upon us was, that the President was wavering, and had not decided what course he would pursue.* He said he was glad to have had this conversation with us, but would prefer that we should give him a written memorandum of the substance of what we had said. This we did on Monday, the 10th. It was in these words:

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:

In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we now express to you our strong conviction that neither the constituted authorities, nor any body of the people of the State of South Carolina, will either attack or molest the United States forts in the harbor of Charleston, previously to the action of the Convention, and we hope and believe not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the Federal Government provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into those forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at present.

JOHN McQUEEN, WM. PORCHER MILES,
M. B. BONHAM, W. W. BOYCE,
LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

WASHINGTON, 9th December, 1860.

The President did not like the word "provided," because it looked as if we were binding him, while avowing that we had no authority to commit the Convention. We told him we did not so understand it. We were expressing our convictions and belief, predicated upon the maintenance of a certain condition of things, which maintenance was absolutely and entirely *in his power*. If he maintained such condition, then we believed that collision would be avoided, until the attempt at a peaceable negotiation had failed. If he did not, then we solemnly assured him that we believed collision must inevitably, and at once, be precipitated. He seemed satisfied, and said it was not his intention to send reinforcements, or make any change. We explained to him what we meant by the words "relative military status," as applied to the forts; mentioned the difference between Major ANDERSON's occupying his then position at Fort Moultrie, and throwing himself into Fort Sumter. We stated that the latter step would be equivalent to reinforcing the garrison, and would, just as certainly as the sending of fresh troops, lead to the result which we both desired to avoid. When we arose to go, the President said in substance: "After all, this is a matter of honor among gentlemen. I do not know that any paper or writing is necessary. We understand each other." One of the delegation, just before leaving the room, remarked: "Mr. President, you have determined to let things remain as they are, and not to send reinforcements; but, suppose that you were hereafter to change your policy for any reason, what then? That would put us, who are willing to use our personal influence to prevent any attack upon the forts before Commissioners are sent on to Washington, in rather an embarrassing position." "Then," said the President, "I would first return you this paper." We do not pretend to give the exact words on either side, but we are sure we give the sense of both.

The above is a full and exact account of what passed between the President and the Delegation. The President, in his letter to our Commissioners, tries to give the impression that our "understanding" or "agreement" was not a "pledge." We confess, we are not sufficiently versed in the wiles of diplomacy to feel the force of this "distinction without a difference." Nor can we understand how, in "a matter of honor among gentlemen," in which "no paper or writing is necessary," the very party who was willing to put it on that high footing can honorably descend to mere verbal criticism, to purge himself of what all gentlemen and men of honor must consider a breach of faith. The very fact that we (the Representatives from South Carolina) were not authorized to commit or "pledge" the State, were not treating with the President as accredited ministers with full powers, but as gentlemen, assuming, to a certain extent, the delicate task of undertaking to foreshadow the course and policy of the State, should have made the President the more ready to strengthen our hands to bring about and carry out the course and policy which he professed to have as much at heart as we had. While we were not authorized to say that the Convention would not order the occupation of the forts immediately after secession, and prior to the sending of Commissioners, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, could most positively say that, so long as South Carolina abstained from attacking and seizing the forts, he would not send reinforcements to them, or allow their relative military *status* to be changed. We were acting in the capacity of gentlemen holding certain prominent positions, and anxious to exert such influences as we might possess to effect a peaceful solution of pending political difficulties, and prevent, if possible, the horrors of war. The President was acting in a double capacity, not only as a gentleman, whose influence in carrying out his share of the understanding, or agreement, was potential, but as the head of the army, and, therefore, having the absolute control of the whole matter of reinforcing or transferring the garrison at Charleston. But we have dwelt long enough upon this point. Suffice it to say, that considering the President as bound in honor, if not by treaty stipulations, not to make any change in the forts, or to send reinforcements to them unless they were attacked, we of the delegation who were elected to the Convention felt equally bound in honor to do everything on our part to prevent any premature collision. This Convention can bear us witness as to whether or not we endeavored honorably to carry out our share of the agreement.

The published debate at the very commencement of the session contain the evidence of our good faith. We trusted the President. We believed his wishes concurred with his policy, and that both were directed to avoiding any inauguration of hostilities. We were confirmed in our confidence, and reassured in our belief by a significant event which took place subsequent to our interview. He allowed his premier Cabinet officer, an old tried friend, to resign, rather than yield to his solicitations for the reinforcement of the garrison at Charleston. We urged this as a convincing proof of his firmness and sincerity. But how have we been deceived! The news of Maj. ANDERSON's *coup* produced a sudden and unexpected change in the President's policy. While declaring that his withdrawal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter was "without orders, and contrary to orders," he yet refused, for twelve hours, to take any action in the matter. For twelve hours, therefore, without any excuse, he refused to redeem his plighted word. No subsequent acts on on the part of our State—no after reasons—can wipe away the stain which he suffered to rest upon his "honor as a gentleman," while these hours, big with portentous events, rolled slowly by. His Secretary of War, impatient of delay, every moment of which he felt touched his own honor, resigned. He did so solely on the ground that the faith of the Government—solemnly pledged—was broken, if it failed promptly to undo what had been done contrary to its wishes, against its settled policy, and in violation of its distinct agreement. The President accepted his resignation without comment. He did not attempt to disabuse the mind of his Secretary as to what was the true position of the Government. What a spectacle does the President's vacillating and disingenuous course present! He allows one Secretary to resign rather than abandon a policy which he has agreed upon. Scarcely have a few short weeks elapsed, and he accepts the resignation of another rather than to adhere to that very policy. He makes an agreement with gentlemen which, while he admits that they have faithfully kept it on their part, he himself evades and repudiates. And this he does rather than redress a wrong—correct an error—committed by a subordinate, without his orders, and contrary to his wishes. It was at least due to Mr. FLOYD, who, as one of his Cabinet, had officially and personally stood by his Administration from its very commencement—through good report and through evil report—to have explained to him that he was, in the President's opinion, laboring under a misapprehension. At least to have said to him, "You are mistaken about this matter—do not leave me on a false issue." But no; he coldly, ungraciously, yet promptly, receives the resignation without a syllable of remonstrance, and thus tacitly, but unequivocally, accepts without shame the issue presented. He does not deny that the faith of his Government is pledged, but he deliberately refuses to redeem it.

WM. PORCHER MILES,
LAURENCE M. KEITT.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a bill proposing amendments to the Constitution, to be voted on, for rejection or approval, by the people, on the 12th of February.

Mr. BIGLER's bill is as follows:

Whereas, The Union is in imminent danger of final dissolution, in consequence of protracted strife and agitation about the institution of African Slavery; and,

Whereas, It is believed that legislative remedies are insufficient to meet and remove the cause of the impending disaster; and,

Whereas, Amendments to the Constitution can only be submitted by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, and owing to the unhappy divisions existing in these Houses, it is not believed that the assent of two-thirds of the members of either can be had to such amendments to the Constitution as will reconcile the differences between the North and the South; and,

Whereas, It is a cardinal principle of our representative system that the Representative shall obey the will of the people, it is deemed proper and necessary to ask the opinion and judgment of the people on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, with a view to their submission by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of Congress, for ratification by the States as provided in the Constitution, thereby restoring to our distracted country its accustomed peace and prosperity;

Therefore, be it enacted by the Senate, House, etc., That the citizens of the several States qualified to vote for members of Congress, are hereby requested to hold an election on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, for the purpose of deciding for or against the annexed proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That those who are for the proposed amendments to the Constitution shall vote a ballot bearing the word, "For the Amendments," and those opposed to the amendments, a ballot bearing the words, "Against the Amendments."

SEC. 3. The said election shall be held at the same places, in the same manner and under the same laws as the last election for President and Vice-President of the United States, and be conducted by the same judges, inspectors, and other officers.

SEC. 4. The return judges of the several election districts in each county shall meet at the county seat on the Thursday following the day of the said election, and count the returns for the said county, setting forth the whole number of votes cast for the amendments, and the whole number of votes cast against the amendments, one copy of which shall be forwarded by mail to the secretary of the Senate of the United States, and another to the Governor of the State, and that sent the Governor shall contain a statement of the actual necessary expenses of holding the said election.

SEC. 5. That the compensation of the officers holding the said election, and the other expenses thereof, shall be the same as the compensation of the expenses of holding the last election for President and Vice-President, and shall be paid out of the United States Treasury in a manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. That the Governors of the several States are hereby respectfully requested to cause to be made out and forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior, a tabular statement of the amount of expenses for holding the said election in their respective States, exhibiting the amount due each county, attested under the seal of the State by the proper officers; and the Secretary of the Interior shall draw drafts on the United States Treasury in favor of the Governors of the respective States for the amounts due the several counties, to be paid to the parties in each county entitled to receive the same, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to pay the amount of said drafts out of any money in the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to cause the said election returns to be opened, counted and filed as fast as received, and cause tabular statements to be made, exhibiting the result in each State, one copy of which shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, for the use of that body, another to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of that body; and it is hereby made the duty of each and all clerks now in the employment of the Senate in addition to the other duties, to assist the Secretary in the performance of the duties hereby imposed upon him.

SEC. 8. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to issue a proclamation to the Governors and all others in civil authority, and to the people of the several States, announcing to them the day fixed for said election, presenting its general objects, and requesting their cordial cooperation in a prompt and faithful execution of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause accurate copies of the same to be printed and forwarded by mail to the Sheriffs of the several counties of each State; and the said Sheriffs are hereby requested to make proclamation in not more than two newspapers in each county of the day of said election, setting forth the proposed amendments to be voted on; and the expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be paid as hereinafter provided for the other expenses of the said election; and that the following articles be and they are hereby proposed as amendments to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution when ratified by the Conventions of three-fourths of the States held for that purpose.

ARTICLE 1. That territory held, or that may hereafter be acquired by the United States, shall be divided by a line from east to west on the parallel of 36° 30′ north latitude.

ART. 2. That in all the territory north of said line of latitude involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited, and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude, as it now exists in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, is hereby recognized and shall be sustained and protected by all the departments of the Territorial Governments, and when any Territory north and south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall then be the duty of Congress to admit such Territory into the Union on terms of equality with the original States.

ART. 3. Congress shall not have power to abolish Slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves; nor shall Congress have power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the States of Maryland and Virginia, or either of them, nor without just compensation being made to the owners of such slaves.

ART. 4. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide that the United States shall pay the owner who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave, in all cases where the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, shall be prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, the said fugitive shall be rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under said clause in the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof; and in all such cases when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation or rescue was committed, and to recover from it with interest, damage to that amount paid by them for the said fugitive slave, and the said county, after it has paid the said amount to the United States, may for its indemnity sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

ART. 5. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory in which the slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether the transportation be by land, navigable rivers or sea; but the African Slave-trade shall never be revived except by the unanimous consent of both branches of Congress.

ART. 6. Hereafter the President of the United States shall hold office during the term of six years, and shall not be eligible for reëlection.

ART. 7. The Constitution shall not be hereafter amended so as to destroy the effect of the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the section of the fourth article of the Constitution, nor so as to authorize Congress to interfere with or destroy any domestic institution of the States, without the consent of all the States.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BIGLER objected.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.)—This bill proposes to change the Constitution in an unconstitutional way. So important a bill, changing the fundamental laws of the country, should be referred to the Committee.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,)—I don't understand the bill yet.

Mr. BIGLER was unwilling to have the bill referred in the absence of the Senator from Kentucky. It is not an attempt to interfere with the rights of the people.

Mr. BROWN, Miss., (Dem.)—Mr. President: The record which the Senate is about to make will show the absence of the Senators from Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. I rise to say, in a word, why this is so. These States have taken steps to withdraw from this Union, of which we are not so well informed, officially, as to justify our final notice of withdrawal from the Senate. But we feel that our duty, most clearly so to ourselves, no longer permits to take an active part in this body, either by speaking or voting. My colleague (Mr. DAVIS) is confined to his room; but these remarks are made at his request, and he concurs in what I have said.

Mr. WILSON withdrew his motion.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any information he may have regarding attempts made or contemplated by any large body of men to interfere with the free navigation of the Mississippi, and what efforts have been made to suppress the same. Laid over.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a memorial for a bill for a railroad in Pennsylvania-avenue to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military and Militia to report whether the appropriation of last session to complete the Washington Aqueduct has been expended according to the plan and estimate of Capt. MEIGS, giving the Committee power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) presented memorials from the representative of the Choctaw Nation and the Chamber of Commerce of New-York.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) obtained leave to retire from the Committee on Claims, for the reason that the duties were too laborious.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) called up the resolution asking the Secretary of War to communicate information of reinforcements at Charleston and other Southern posts.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, substituting "the President of the United States be requested to communicate, if not incompatible, such information to the Senate," &c.

Mr. COLLAMER called for the Yeas and Nays on Mr. PUGH's motion to postpone the House bill for the admission of Kansas, in order to take up Mr. HUNTER's resolutions, with the following result;

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingman, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Saulsbury, Slidell, Wigfall—24

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, King, Latham, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—27.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the Crittenden resolutions until 12½ o'clock on Thursday. Motion lost.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Green, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Wigfall—25.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of La., (Dem.,) said the vote was unworthy the Senate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Ky., (Am.,) did not suppose the Senate had committed anything unworthy in the case.

Mr. GREEN, of Mo., (Dem.,) moved to postpone till Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. CLARK moved to substitute 3½ this evening.

The first motion was carried.

Mr. POLK, of Mo., (Dem.,) took the floor on Mr. HUNTER's resolution of withdrawing the forces from the seceding States. He said the Presidential canvass is now over, and anti-slavery fanaticism has triumphed and left astonishment and regret. Now an unnatural animosity exists between the sections, separated by a geographical line, and a universal panic prevails throughout the country. The public and private credit are prostrate. Of the Government loan of five millions only half was taken, and that at usurious rates of interest.

[A Message from the President of the United States was received.]

Mr. POLK continued: Commerce is curtailed; trade is checked; industry is paralyzed; artisans and mechanics are idle; manufactories are stopped, and the operatives discharged. The consequence is want and starvation. The Union is tottering and ready to fall. Four pillars have already gone—one being of the original thirteen. The admission of California disturbed the equilibrium between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. A cause of complaint against the action of certain States and their people—these States being parties to the Union—was that they added to the insult of the passage of Personal Liberty bills, underground railroad operations, not only in the border States, but the entire South. He knew gentlemen having thousands of dollars' worth of negroes, who fear to attempt to recover them. Kentucky loses $200,000 annually in slaves, stolen and enticed away. Mr. LINCOLN is the first man elected to the office of President who announced the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict. This House, built by our forefathers, now becomes a house divided against itself. Political power has passed entirely from the Non-Slaveholding States. We behold a political party whose organization was effected for the abolition of Slavery on every foot of American soil. That party is about to assume power on the 4th of March, and it will then be in a condition to bring all the power of the Departments of the Government to bear upon the institution of Slavery for its destruction. The legislative branch of the Government might attempt the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in the dock-yards and arsenals of the South—everywhere, in fact, in the United States, where it has exclusive jurisdiction, even in the Slaveholding States. There are more than thirteen thousand Post-offices to be filled, and there are Land Officers, Surveyors of Lands and Forts, Revenue Officers, Collectors of Revenue, Judges, United States Marshals, and District-Attorneys to be appointed, and this, and all other possible influence will be brought to bear for the destruction of Slavery. It is high time the Southern States began to be excited and alarmed on the subject. Their very existence is at stake. Their social system is liable to be broken up. Property worth three and a half to four hundred millions of dollars is at stake, and would any people submit to the destruction of such an amount of property without resistance? No people in any age, in any climate, or under any form of government, have submitted to such an imposition as the destruction of a hundredth part of property of that value without resistance and revolution. The result of submission would be a servile insurrection. There must be an adjustment of difficulties by granting sufficient Constitutional guarantees, that shall secure not merely the property but the lives of the wives and children found in that section of country. There ought to be made such provisions in the Constitution as will expressly and unequivocally recognize the right of property in slaves; as will allow slave property to be taken into the common territory and protected there by the Federal Government; as will prevent Congress from abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia so long as the institution is continued in Maryland and Virginia, or either of them; that Slavery shall not be abolished within the District without just compensation or general consent; that Congress shall not prohibit the transportation of slaves from one State to another, nor to and from the District of Columbia, nor to and from the Territories of the United States; that all fugitives shall be delivered up when demanded, or the owner receive compensation for refusal. The Republican Party ought to be ready to grant concessions in order to remedy evils. The people of Missouri do not desire to leave the Union—perhaps it will be forced upon them. This Union is a compact of States with each other, and not a compact with the Federal Government. The Federal Government was no party to the compact, and it can derive no power from a compact to which it was not a party. The President is bound to see the laws faithfully executed. He must do it by the means pointed out by the Constitution, and the Constitution has provided a Judiciary for the purpose. He cannot assume to be judge jury and executioner. He is no autocrat He is to exercise authority in the mode pointed out. Coercion is utterly impracticable. Coercing all the citizens of a State and the State itself! It is nothing but coercion, though it may be called enforcing the laws. The difference between nullification and secession is, that in the former case the State remains a member of the confederacy, and acknowledges the jurisdiction of the United States, and acknowledges the laws of the United States as binding upon her and her citizens; while in the latter she has refused to remain under the jurisdiction of the United States, puts herself from the Union, and there is no acknowledgment to the laws of the United States within her limits.

Mr. POLK here considered the direful consequences of war, and said: Let us separate in peace. South Carolina is out of the Union, and others have and will follow. I would have preferred she had counseled with her slaveholding sisters before taking the step.

Mr. POLK advocated a peaceful dissolution, so that the Union could be reconstructed.

An hour was then consumed in setting a time for the further consideration of CRITTENDEN's resolution. Finally it was set for to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. KENNEDY, adjourned at 4 o'clock precisely.

In the proceedings of the 10th, the abbreviated report misrepresents Mr. TRUMBULL.

In reply to Mr. DAVIS, Mr. TRUMBULL said he referred to the Senator from Mississippi as having said, he understood the pledge was given that the fortifications at Charleston were to remain as they were, that that pledge was given some time before the Commissioners came here, and that they were to remain in that condition till after an opportunity to treat.

Mr. DAVIS—Where did you get your information?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I don't know that the Senator stated where he got it.

Mr. DAVIS—It's a pity you did not listen. I think my remark clear in the papers that were here read yesterday.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Then the Senator is not responsible. I am informed by Senators around me, that he did remark, that Senators around him knew of the pledge at the time it is said to have been given.

Mr. DAVIS—Five or six Senators knew of the agreement to maintain the *status* then existing.

Mr. TRUMBULL—That's the point.

Mr. DAVIS—When I spoke of assurances, however, I referred to the papers which were read. If the Senator wants to know whether I understood, before those papers were read at the desk, that the *status* should remain, I tell him yes, emphatically, yes.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I should like to know if he understood it before South Carolina seceded, or passed the ordinance of secession?

Mr. DAVIS—I think not.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I hope not.

Mr. DAVIS—You hope not! Why?

Mr. TRUMBULL—Because I hoped the Senator discountenanced the idea of leaving the Government of the United States defenceless against a people preparing to attack, assail and destroy it.

Mr. DAVIS—Our ideas of honor are different. I should hold that man a scoundrel who did not desire to have a garrison withdrawn, if he believed it would produce bloodshed and could do no good.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I believe it could do good and it was the very weakness of the garrison that invided the secession of South Carolina.

[The above is condensed from the Congressional *Globe*.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer the following, which was read for information:

Resolved, That the present alarming condition of the country imperatively demands that Congress should take immediate steps to preserve the peace and maintain the Union, by removing, as far as possible, all causes of sectional irritations and divisions, and to that end patriotism should prompt a cheerful surrender of all partisan prejudices and minor differences of opinion; and this House believing the plan of adjustment proposed by Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN in the Senate, Dec. 18, 1860, would be an equitable and honorable compromise, involving no sacrifice to any party or section, should promptly be made for the sake of the inestimable blessings of peace, and a united country, hereby instruct the Committee of Thirty-three, heretofore appointed by this House, to report without delay, the necessary measures to carry that plan into practical effect.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and other Republicans, objected.

Mr. ENGLISH said at the proper time he would move to suspend the rules.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a joint resolution to suspend the execution of the Federal laws within certain States. Referred to the Select Committee on the President's Special Message.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to revive the Tariff act of 1846. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act as relates to the collection of duty on imports in South Carolina. Referred to the Select Committee of Five.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill making Cincinnati a port of entry. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the proceedings of a public meeting of workingmen and mechanics at Newark, N. J., on the 9th inst., on the present condition of the country. Referred to the Committee of Thirty-three.

He stated that the resolutions breathe a spirit of devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, (Am.,) remarked that gentlemen had often spoken for Buncombe. He now wanted Buncombe to speak for itself in relation to the condition of the country. He presented the proceedings of the people of that county.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked whether the proceedings were in earnest.

Mr. VANCE—The people of Buncombe never speak but when she is in earnest. [Laughter.]

The proceedings were referred to the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented the proceedings of the Union and Douglas meeting at Louisville. Referred to the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Am.,) offered a resolution instructing a Select Committee on the President's special message, to consider that portion which recommends to a vote of the people the questions at issue between the different sections of the country, and now agitating the public mind, and that the Committee report thereon at an early day, by bill or joint resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution declaring that the right of a state to withdraw from the Union is not countenanced by the House or recognized by the Constitution, but is wholly inconsistent with that instrument, and that neither Congress nor the President is invested with authority to recognize any State once admitted, except as a State of the Union; that power to protect the public property should be exercised, and that the Committee on Judiciary inquire and report whether laws are now sufficient for this purpose, and if not, that they report a bill giving additional powers, by the employment of the Navy or otherwise.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) wanted to offer a substitute.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) desired to offer the Crittenden Compromise, that the House might decide between the two resolutions.

A debate arising, the subject lies over.

Mr. ENGLISH again offered his resolution, as above, but the House, by several majority, refused to second the demand for the previous question and to vote thereon.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to make the special order for to-morrow the bill to provide for organizing and disciplining the militia of the District of Columbia.

Mr. STANTON in reply to a question of Mr. BOTELER, said the plan was matured last year by a board of army officers with no reference to any of the now existing difficulties.

Mr. BURNETT said according to his understanding the bill provides for a standing army of six thousand men, to be called into service by the President, and in case of insurrection to take possession of even this Capitol itself, if the President thinks proper to do so.

Mr. MAYNARD, said they could get along without that bill. It was only adding fuel to the flame.

Mr. STANTON's motion to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolution was negatived, one vote only being required to secure two thirds.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union on the Army appropriation bill.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said when danger can no longer be averted or stayed, it was the part of wisdom to meet and endeavor to overthrow it. In this spirit he proposed to deal with the question of secession now upon us. He denied the right of any State to secede from the Union, and deprecated the consequences of any such assumed right as a measure of revolution which must necessarily in the present case embroil the country in a sanguinary and wasteful war. In his legal argument he said the idea of our nationality is as old as the Revolution itself, and that our war was a national measure. The treaty of 1783 was made by us as a nation which Great Britain recognized. He referred to the decisions of the Supreme Court in support of this view, saying the unity of the American people pervaded the Convention which framed the Constitution. Any mode of withdrawing from the Union excepting by a Convention, would be revolutionary. The Government being sovereign, its first duty is to preserve itself, and being sovereign, where is the power to dissolve it? He argued it would be unjust, unsafe and inexpedient for some States to secede from the others, for with the possession of the Southern forts, and the aid of foreign Powers it would be capable of inflicting great wrongs upon the commerce of the adhering States. He spoke of the Mississippi Valley as a geographical unity, which the people of the Northwest could not consent to share with a foreign Power. He had heard much about coercion! But was it coercion for us to do what we have sworn to do, namely, uphold the Constitution and the laws, and stay the violent, lawless hand that would tear down the Government? Were we to be required to submit to State spoliations? No! Such submission would be disgraceful, utter imbecility. But if we must submit, let it be proclaimed that our system of government is a splendid failure. In the course of his remarks, he earnestly appealed to the Northern States to remove the grievances of which the South complain. He believed the Northern States would all do so when the sober second thought of the citizens had time to act. While the anti-slavery agitation commenced in the North, he could not say that the South were blameless. The Garrisons and the Phillips' find their counterpart in the Rhetts and Yanceys. Such men, in fact, formed the two great sectional parties. In conclusion, he appealed to all conservative men to rally in favor of the integrity of the Constitution, merge the partisan in the patriot, and make a generous sacrifice on the altar of their country for the general welfare and happiness of all.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) spoke at considerable length.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) obtained the floor, when the Committee rose.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) made a report from the Committee of Thirty-Three, which was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. TAYLOR, of La., (Dem.,) obtained permission to have the minority report printed.

Adjourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. J. B. Guthrie, from Washington; J. D. W. Joy and T. L. Wheeler, of Boston; C. Van Vechten, of Albany; F. Collet, of Havana; Capt. B. B. Graswick, of Garibaldi's Army; L. Josephs, of South Carolina; and Wm. Freeborne, of Paris, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. R. H. Griswold, of Connecticut; E. B. Elwood, of New-York; W. O. Pope, of Mobile, Ala.; and W. G. Lane, of Sandusky, are at the Astor House.

Lieut. Sayer, of the U. S. Navy; W. A. Winder and G. W. Alexander, of the U. S. Army; D. R. Trimble, of Maryland; D. C. Wentworth, of California; and S. R. Diffendorffer, of El Paso, Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A Van Santwood, of Albany; J. Thomas, of New-Orleans; and Zenus Barnum, of Baltimore, are at the St Nicholas Hotel.

A. Baeff, of England; and Wm. Sim, of Ireland, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Thos. E. Kenney, of Halifax, N. S.; V. D. Costa, of Cuba; and G. B. Chase and G. B. Dixwell, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Mr. Hudson's Lectures on Shakespeare.

At the close of the course of lectures on SHAKESPEARE, recently delivered by Rev. H. N. HUDSON, M. A., and after the retirement of the lecturer, on motion of Mr. A. J. BLEECKER, HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., President of the Free Academy, took the Chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting desires to express to Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON the great delight with which they have listened to his most able and interesting lectures; and, since it is understood that he has other lectures upon the works of the great poet which have not yet been delivered in public, they respectfully beg that, if it be consistent with his other engagements, he will deliver those lectures in this City, at such place and times as may be most agreeable to himself.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to communicate this resolution to Rev. HENRY N. HUDSON, as the sense of this meeting. Signed,

HORACE WEBSTER, Chairman.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, Secretary.

As Chairman of the meeting, Mr. WEBSTER sent to Mr. HUDSON the following note:

NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY, Jan. 9, 1861.

Rev. Henry N. Hudson:

MY DEAR SIR: I do myself the pleasure to inclose, herewith, resolutions which were unanimously adopted last evening by one of the most intelligent audiences ever assembled in this City, expressing their thanks to you for the gratification and instruction which they have recently enjoyed in attending your very able lectures on SHAKESPEARE, and requesting you to give such other lectures on the same subject as may be consistent with your other engagements.

In communicating these resolutions to you, you will permit me to hope that you will find it to your convenience to accede to the request contained in them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HORACE WEBSTER.

Mr. HUDSON has consented to give the course, and will commence the new series at Clinton Hall, this evening with the play of "Hamlet."

OUR SOLDIERY.—On the 15th the New-York State Military Association has its annual meeting at Albany. This body is made up of the best officers of our volunteer force. In ordinary times, its efforts to advance the efficiency of our military force ought to be regarded as of importance, but now, especially, they are of weighty value. It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance on Tuesday next.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR dull, at $5 50 for Howard-street and Ohio, and $5 75 for City Mills. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 30@$1 38; White, $1 45@$1 65. CORN buoyant; Yellow new, at 65c.@67c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork, $18; Prime and Rump, $13@$13 50. LARD, 10c. COFFEE steady, at 12½c.@13c. WHISKY dull, at 19½c.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, and declined ½c. ℔ bushel; sales 23,000 bushels, at 80c. for No. 1, and 76c. for No. 2, in store. CORN firm. OATS quiet. *Receipts*—3,500 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 26,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York, 7 ℔ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR firm, at $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT firm; sales 4,000 bushels White at $1 40@$1 55; Red, $1 30@$1 33. CORN advanced 1c.; old at 71c. and new Yellow, 62c.@65c. OATS active, at 35c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 11½c.@13c. WHISKY steady, at 19c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	Leave.	For	
FROM THE UNITED STATES.			
United States	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Palestine	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 17
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 19
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 19
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 29
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 2
Canadian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 3
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 4
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 5
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 8
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 10
FOR THE WEST INDIES AND CALIFORNIA.			
Zulu	New-York	Jamaica	Jan. 20
Quaker City	New-York	Havana	Jan. 15
Mississippi	New-York	Buenos Ayres	Feb. 1

Passengers Sailed.

In brig Amita Owen, for Nuevitas—Miguel Roura, Antonia Callejas, Mariano Polhamus, F. Zaqueire, lady and 2 children, Angol Montejo, Miguel Castellanory and lady, Senora De Augustin Castellanory Zayas, Pedro Nolasco De Zayas, Miguel De Caspedes, James Gibbs, August Osmanowski, Senora De Varona.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship R. R. Cuyler, from Savannah—Miss C. Dusenbury, Mrs. Jones, Master Jones, H. Dubord, W. M. Camp, W. Bronson, J. J. Campbell, E. P. Hull, J. E. Chamberlain, P. H. Oliver and 2 servants, R. L. Oliver, R. Morris, H. Myers, E. Murphy; and 6 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 22 | Sun sets.... 4 57 | Moon sets.... 9 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 38 | Gov. Island.11 27 | Hell Gate....12 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships United States (Br.,) Meikelreid, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.; Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Sultana, Benson, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons; Argonaut, Crispin, Boston, Cary & Co.

Barks Adjuster, Eneil, Savannah, Funch & Meinke; Celestina, Howes, Naples, S. Nickerson; Geesemunde, Kulken, Bremen, Henschaw & Unkart; Kate Stateler, Manwaring, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs M. Caten, Sprague, Neuvitas, Simpson & Mayhew; E. A. Reed, Crane, Norfolk, Metcalf & Duncan; Peerless, (Br.,) Loe, Bermuda, McCoil & Frith.

Schooners R. Palmer, Wilton, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating; S. M. Mangum, Hayden, Curacoa, T. B. Chase.

Arrived.

Steamship R. R. Cuyler, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Jan. 11, 8 P. M., 20 miles N. of Charleston, spoke U. S. sloop-of war Brooklyn, for Charleston. Jan. 13, exchanged signals with steamship Parkersburgh, bound S.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Schr. C. H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Jacmel Dec. 28, with coffee and logwood to E. Bech. Jan. 3, in Crooked Island Passage, passed brig Samuel Cook, (of Provincetown,) Dyer, from Jeremie for Boston, and schrs. Enchantress and Emma V., both from Jacmel for New-York. Left schr. Arietis, Chase, hence, disch'g.

Schr. Eleanor B. Cromwell, (of Provincetown,) Lawson, Grand Cayman Dec. 28, with mahogany, &c., to master. Has experienced very heavy weather, split sails, &c. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales. Dec 12, while taking in sail, part of the crew were badly frost-bitten. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. John Perkins, Coombs, Rockland, via Sandy Hook, 35 ds., with lime to master. Has experienced very heavy N. E. and N. W. gales; has been blown off twice to the western edge of the Gulf; lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) Merritt, from wreck of brig Conquest, ashore on Morriches Beach, with coffee and logwood to E. Bech.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. J. Frambes, Summers, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton and naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

BELOW—Bark Flying Cloud, Clements, from Rio Janeiro.

Schr. Winged Racer, from Virginia for Boston.

SAILED—Steamships Montgomery, for Savannah; State of Georgia, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Arr. barks H. Krasson, from Constantinople, and Canada, from Matanzas; steamer Kensington, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The bark reported ashore on Hereford Bar, proves to be the bark Warren A. Fisher, of and for Philadelphia, for New-York, in ballast. Was built in Eastport in 1853, is 365 tons burden, and rated A2. Went ashore on the morning of the 11th at 5 o'clock, and still remains. Was perfectly tight when last heard from; weather calm and cloudy, with prospect of snow.

A telegraphic dispatch received by Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., dated Charleston, Jan. 13, states that the wind was blowing a gale from N. E., with a heavy sea on the Bar, and that the steamship Marion is detained, but will sail when the weather moderates.

The brig Conquest, (previously reported ashore on Morriches Beach,) has bilged. Her cargo has all been landed on the Beach, and will be forwarded to the City.

Ship Galatea, (of Boston,) Wendell, from Callao, was 82 ds. from that port, and 3 ds. from Hampton Roads, and not as before reported.

HONOLULU, Nov. 26.—The ship Siam, of Boston, took fire on the 21st, while lying at her [illegible] this port. The fire was discovered about midni[illegible] and was extinguished the next morning at 8 o'clock, through the exertions of the Fire Department of this city. It originated in the hold under the cabin, and stores, sails, &c., have been destroyed to a considerable amount. A survey has been held, and costs of repairs estimated at $10,000. She is said to be insured in Boston for $20,000. The whaling bark Alice, of Cold Spring, is now undergoing repairs, rendered necessary by her having been badly strained at sea. The expenses of her repairs will probably amount to $3,000, as in many places she requires new fastening. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The ship Laby Snow, (under U. S. Mail contract,) of New-York, was ashore in Coringo Bay Nov. 2, in a leaky condition. A steamer had been sent to tow her into Calcutta. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants will please observe that [illegible] be well supplied with respectable, experienced and well recommended girls at the Select Agency, No. [illegible], 28th-st., in the fancy-store. No connection with the office, No. 264 4th-av. Mrs. Wesley in attendance.